THE NORTH YORK SENTINEL.

"NO PLACE SHOULD BE DEARER TO US THAN OUR OWN COUNTRY."

VOLUME 1.--NO. 33. NEWMARKET, NORTH YORK, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1856. PRICE--$1 1-2 PER ANNUM.

DIRECTORY.

RAILROAD TIME, NEWMARKET

For the information of our Subscribers we publish the Time Table of the Northern Railroad Passenger Trains leaving Newmarket, going both North and South:—

MAIL TRAINS:

Going South,..... 8.30 A. M.
Going North,..... 8.30 P. M.

Going South,..... 6.30 P. M.
Going North,..... 6.30 A. M.

F. W. Hamilton,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, Teacher of the Piano Forte and Melodeon, Newmarket, C. W. 1y1

Dr. Hackett,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., Accoucher, &c., Newmarket. 1

The "Merchants" Cheap Press,
DUNDAS KING AND YONGE-STREETS,
TORONTO,
Is the Establishment where parties can obtain any quantity of Printing done on the shortest notice and the *cheapest rates*.
FARRELL & JACQUES,
Printers, Bulgaare, &c.
Dec. 16, 1855. 2tf

Misses McKinley,
MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS, *Sharon*, one door North of the Post Office. 1y1

MOORE'S HOTEL.
North Gwillimbury,
Half-way between the village of Holland Landing and Sutton.
Jan. 2, 1856. 3.tf.

John F. Davies,
ACCOUNTANT, Collector, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent, Commissioner Q. B., Bradford. 1by1

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ESTABLISHMENT,
Main-Street, Newmarket.
MISS MAGUIRE

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LATEST STYLE OF FASHION,

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Miss M. has just opened a choice variety of American

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CLOAKS, MANTLES, &c., &c.,

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N. B.—APPRENTICES WANTED.
Newmarket Dec. 18, 1855 1y1

THE CANADA
TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

The first number of the TWENTY-FIRST VOLUME will be issued on the first of January, 1856. As usual it will appear twice a month, *free* of postage, at the low price of Half a Dollar, (2s 6d) a year, payable in advance. The publisher again offers to agents and friends who may forward twenty subscribers, with the cash, a copy of that very useful book, "Mapleton, or more Work for the Maine Law; or if they have already received that, some other work of equal value, and a copy the *Advocate* gratis.

All who send six subscribers and upwards with the cash in advance, will be entitled to a copy of the *Advocate* gratis.

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This Publication is devoted chiefly to the dissemination of reliable information, in relation to Patents and the Patent Office—to the Mechanic Arts, Agriculture, Architecture, Engineering, Mill Work, &c., &c.

It will contain official lists of all the Patents granted at Washington, with their claims, besides notices of the most valuable new inventions for which patents have been issued.

Its contributors are men of acknowledged scientific attainments and extensive practical knowledge, so that all may read not only with interest, but with profit and advantage.

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THE MONTREAL WITNESS,
Weekly Review & Family Newspaper.

THE *Witness* is divided into the following departments; viz:—First page, News,—second and third pages, articles selected from a great variety of the best English, American and Canadian papers—fourth and fifth pages, Editorial and communicated articles and paragraphs,—sixth page, Mother's department, Young Men's department, and Agricultural department,—seventh page, Miscellany, consisting of poetry, religious and useful articles and extracts,—eight page, Commercial article, prices current and advertisements.

The *Canadian Review*, a monthly paper occupied with reviews of and extracts from New Books, and the *Canadian Messenger and Journal of Missions*, also a monthly paper, will both be sent without charge to subscribers for the Montreal *Witness*.

The *Witness* is published on Wednesday morning in time for the early mails, and the price per annum is 12s. 6d.; if sent to the office strictly in advance, 10s. Five copies will be sent to one address for $8. All communications to be post-paid and addressed,
JOHN DOUGALL,
Witness Office, Montreal.
Jan. 2, 1856. 3

POETRY.

"MY OWN FIRESIDE!"

BY ALARIC WATTS.

Let others seek for empty joys,
At ball, at concert, rout or play,
Whilst far from fashion's idle noise,
Her glided domes and trappings gay,
I wile the wintry hours away;
Twixt books and lute the hours divide,
And marvel how I e'er could stray,
From thee, my own fireside.

My refuge ever from the storm
Of this world's passion, strife and care;
Though thunder clouds the skies deform,
Their fury cannot reach me here.
Whate'er my future years may be,
Let joy or grief my fate betide,
Be still the haunt of love to me,
My own, my own fireside.

A gentle form is near me now;
A small white hand is clasp'd in mine,
I gaze upon her placid brow,
And ask what joys can equal thine!
A babe, whose beauties half divine
In sleep his mother's eye doth hide;
Where can love seek a happier shrine
Than thou—my own fireside!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cricket Match.

The match between the Toronto and Hamilton Cricket Clubs, of which due notice was given last week, was played on the Toronto ground on Thursday last; the Toronto club winning the match with six wickets to spare. The drilling of the captain of the Toronto eleven—the famed cricketer W. P. P.—was quite apparent on this occasion, as we could not avoid noticing with satisfaction that the fielding of the Toronto club was much improved since their last match with Darlington.

It is not our usual custom to make allusions to individual merit, on such occasions, but we cannot avoid stating that the bowling of Messrs. Peerless and Parsons' and the batting of Mr. Dykes, was the theme of universal approbation; to the amateur in such matters, it were a decided treat.—We understand the Return match will be played on the Toronto ground at the earnest wish of the Hamilton club, their ground which is newly laid down, not being in good order at present.

Refreshments will be provided by the club caterer, Mr. Seels, of King-street.—Below we give the score of the Hamilton and Toronto match; the scoring paper was mislaid through some fortuitous circumstances, or it would have been published before. Being aware that our country readers take a good deal of interest in these matters, though, we regret to state, very little interest is excited by our citizens on such occasions, the pursuit of wealth in general absorbing all other consideration.

HAMILTON.

1st Innings.			2nd Innings.
Maddison.....0	b Parsons....	4	Run out.
Dykes,.....16	b Draper cgt Pickering..	6	b Parsons.
Sharpe.....0	b Parsons....	1	Run out.
Bull.....20	b Pickering..	13	b Tully, C. Draper.
J. Hamilton..0	b Parsons, cgt. Helliwell...	6	b Parsons.
J. Peerless...6	Run out.....	6	"
R. S. Beasley.4	Draper l b w..	4	b Tully, C. Pickering.
C. Sadlier....5	b Draper.....	0	b Parsons, C. Dexter.
G. Hamilton...0	b Parsons....	0	"
A. McNab....3	b "	0	Not out.
McCunig.....0	Not out.....	15	b Pickering, C. Helliwell.
Byes.....1		3	
Leg Byes...1			
Wide Balls.2		1	
	65	2nd Innings	58
		1st "	
Overs.....29		Total 116 runs.	

TORONTO.

1st Innings.			2nd Innings.
Pennyfather..7	c Sharpe b Peerless.....	2	b Peerless.
J. Howard..14	b Peerless....	11	b and c Sharpe.
B. Parsons...2	b Sharpe.....	21	Not out.
Dexter,.....0	l before w....	0	b Peerless.
Pickering....1	b Peerless....	12	Not out.
Johnes.....18	Not out.....	3	b Peerless.
C. Rykert....2	b Peerless.		
Tully.....6	"		
Hamilton.....2	"		
Draper.....0	"		
McKay.....2	"		
Byes.....9		3	
Leg Byes...1			
Wide Balls.1			
	65	2nd Innings,	52
		1st Innings,	65
Overs.....29		Total	117 runs.

Tugs for the River St. Lawrence.

We had yesterday the pleasure of inspecting two very fine vessels, built by Messrs Robert Napier and Sons, and at present lying in their dock at Lancefield. They are tugs which were contracted for by Mr. Baby of Quebec on the part of the Provincial Government for Canada, and are intended to be used for towing vessels engaged in the Canadian trade from the Island of Anticosti up to Quebec. As they are without exception, the finest vessels of their class ever built, a few particulars regarding them will not be uninteresting.—They are built of iron, the plates being much thicker than those used in the construction of the *Edinburgh*. Their length of keel is 170 feet, breadth of beam 80 feet and their depth 17½ feet. They are each 730 tons burthen, and will be propelled by a screw, driven by a pair of oscillating engines of about 400 horse power. We saw one pair of the engines and were struck with their remarkable strength and solidity. A party experienced in engineering, assured us that better engines never left the Clyde. Both vessels are schooner rigged, and fitted with four water tight bulkheads. The chains and anchors are in accordance with the rules of the Admiralty. Cabins, commodious and highly finished, sufficient to accommodate upward of a dozen passengers, have been fitted up, and when completed, instead of resembling a tug such as our readers are in the habit of seeing on the Clyde, these vessels will in many respects outstrip some of our first-class ocean steamers. They are named *Queen Victoria* and *Napoleon III.*, and have been built under the superintendence of Captain Davidson, a gentleman of much experience.—*North British Daily Mail June 25.*

Maine Law.

The *Prohibitionist*, says we take the liberty to publish the following, from a private letter, by Hon. Neal Dow:—

Portland, May 18, 1856.

My dear Sir: . . . It is not true that "the last election in Maine exhibited a falling off," &c., &c.; on the contrary, we threw a larger vote than any party ever did before in the State, and a larger by nearly 4,000 than we did the year before, when we *carried everything*.

Our friends are full of hope and confidence for the future; and are sure that the *reaction*, which has already commenced, will result in sweeping from the State every vestige of the accursed traffic.

I am in no degree discouraged by our temporary check—we have encountered many such before—but am sometimes sad, when I see men who profess to love and fear God, lending their influence and votes to bring in upon the community again the desolating tide of Rum;—when I see them associating and co-operating with the enemies of God and man!

God will give us the victory.

Truly yours, NEAL DOW.

The Polite Child.

Mrs. Leslie was writing at her table. It was evening. The three boys were in George's room. The two elder were reading. Eddy was looking at pictures in George's magazine. Pretty soon he came to his mother, and laid his book upon her table. In a moment he raised his eyes to hers, and inquired:

"Do I disturb you, mother?"

"Not at all," she replied.

Occasionally he asked questions about the pictures, and Mrs. Leslie herself became so much interested, that she laid down her pen, and read to him, for he cannot read rapidly himself, in any book more difficult than "Susy's Six Birthdays."

"I am going to bed now," said Eddy. He then closed the book, and seated himself for a few minutes in his mother's lap. He put his arms around her neck, and gave such a loving embrace that I fear her collar did not look quite so smooth afterward, as it did before.

Mrs. Leslie was particularly happy to hold Eddy and talk with him, because he had been so truly polite in inquiring if he disturbed her. No one ever loses anything by politeness. Even little children are great gainers when they treat others with courtesy. Eddy's mother loved him more than ever that evening and kissed him with increased affection, when she bade him "good night." He was very happy too, for he had been mindful of his mother's convenience. True politeness is benevolence in small things. If Eddy had been selfish he would not have feared he should disturb his mother, but would have thought only of his own pleasure.

Don't be a Poor Farmer.

No poor man can afford to be a poor farmer. When I have recommended agricultural improvements, I have been told "this expensive farming will do well enough for rich people, but we who are in moderate circumstances can't afford it." Now, it is not ornamental farming that I recommend, but profitable farming. It is true that the amount of man's capital must fix the limit of his business; in agriculture as in every thing else. But however poor you may be, you can afford to cultivate land well, if you afford to cultivate it at all. It may be out of your power to keep a large farm in a high state of cultivation, but you should sell a part of it, and cultivate a small one. If you are a poor man you cannot afford to accept half a crop from land capable of yielding a whole one. If you are a poor man you cannot afford to fence two acres to secure the crop you ought to grow on one; you cannot afford to pay or lose the interest on the cost of 100 acres of land. No man can afford to raise 20 bushels of corn per acre, not even if the land were given him, for 20 bushels per acre will not pay the cost of the miserable cultivation that produces it.

No poor man can afford to cultivate his land in such a manner as will cause it to deteriorate in value. Good farming improves the value of the land---and the farmer who manages his farm so as to get the largest crop it is capable of yielding, increases its value every year.

No farmer can afford to produce weeds. They grow to be sure, without cultivation; they spring up spontaneously on all land, and especially rich land; but though they cost no toil, a farmer cannot afford to raise them; the same element that feeds them, would with proper cultivation, nourish a crop, and no farmer can afford to spend on weeds the natural wealth which was bestowed by Providence to fill his granaries. —*Greeley.*

Escape of a Slave.

Thomas Rich, Esq., of Galt has given us the following particulars of a curious affair which occurred at Collingwood on Friday last. On board the boat from Owen Sound to Collingwood on that day, there were about 300 Americans, some of whom were thorough believers in the "manifest destiny" of "a leetle the fastest nation on airth."—Mr. Rich, whose well known loyal feelings made him deeply interested in the remarks of these sons of Brother Jonathan, was very much amused at their speculations on a war, and the certainty of this Canada soon being part of the great Republic.—Things thus went on until Collingwood was reached, when the most of the passengers separated and put up at the hotels. Among those who stopt at a first class hotel, was a gentleman and family from Illinois with a female slave, who was in charge of the youngest born of the slave holder. Some time after arrival, dinner was announced, when the nurse and her charge were left up stairs, until the meal was disposed of. Not mistrusting anything we expect this owner of human chattles, partook of a hearty dinner, with a little something to cheer the spirits, but on returning up stairs what was his astonishment and surprise to find the child safe but his aforesaid property had seized the opportunity to "make tracks." Such proved to be the case; the girl had laid the child safely down and fled from the hotel. A scene now took place which was truly laughable. The whole company, with a few exceptions, were loud in denouncing every Canadian and everything British. Search was made all over the place for the fugitive, but a few colored persons who had assisted her to escape, refused to give any clue to her hiding place. Search being unavailing, the slaveholder had to leave without the girl mortified at her escape and disgusted with a country where "all are free and equal." Slaveholders should learn a lesson from this, and always remember that

"Slaves cannot breathe in Canada,
They touch our country and their shackles fall."

—*Galt Reformer.*

Belleville Seminary.

It will be remembered that last year a grant of £600 was made by the Government to the Belleville Seminary, and was rejected by the Board of Managers of that institution. But notwithstanding its rejection by the Board, the Finance Committee, assisted by parties favourable to the Messrs. Ross, applied for the grant and obtained it. This bold step caused a great sensation in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and among its supporters, and the people in the western part of the Province stopped the supplies—in other words, the subscribers refused to pay their subscriptions to the seminary. The Finance Committee denied the authority of the Board to interfere in the matter, and appealed to the General Conference, the highest court in the church, to decide whether the Government grant should be accepted or not. In compliance, therefore with the request of the Niagara Bay of Quinte Annual Conference, the General Superintendants called a special meeting of the General Conference, composed of ministers of the body, and they convened in Brooklin, Whitby, on Wednesday the 23rd inst. There were 49 delegates present, representing the entire connection. The first day was spent in the appointment of committees and other preliminary business, and on Thursday morning a resolution was moved by the Rev. James Richardson, and seconded by the Rev. Thomas Webster sustaining the action of the Board of Managers, and utterly refusing to accept the grant in question. This brought on a debate that lasted nearly eight hours, and resulted in the adoption of the resolution as follows:

Resolved,—That This Conference approves of the action of the Board of Managers of the Belleville Seminary, as expressed in the resolution passed by them at Belleville, the 9th of August, 1855 as follows:

"That this Board with much surprise, has observed in the public estimates of expenditure of the Public funds in behalf of education, the sum of £500 in aid of the 'Episcopal Methodist College, Belleville,' inasmuch as the M. E. Church in Canada has no such institution, neither has it ever contemplated the erection of such, therefore, so far as said church is concerned, this appropriation has no object."

And further we deem it proper now to declare, that we could not have approved of the reception of such grant by our church, or by any of its agents, had it been made to to the "Belleville Seminary," or any other Institution holding the same relation to us: as such grants render the Institutions which receive them dependent on the Government of the day, are a dangerous exercise of patronage, and an unjustifiable and often invidious distribution of the public funds.

While we are not in favour of Legislative aid, unless it be given under some general system similar to that regulating the distribution of the "Literature Fund" in the State of New York, which makes provision for all but confers especial favour on none, and moreover is free from the influence or controll of any Executive Government," and cannot but be regretted, that after the passing of said resolution, the Finance Committee should have received the grant in question, not only because of the reasons assigned in said resolution but as it seemingly commits the whole connection—probably not intentionally—on a matter involving principles and actions of the gravest character, subjects us to the charge of gross inconsistency, and greatly impedes the operations of agents in the collection of funds on the voluntary principle.

The Conference, therefore, in view of the whole matter, cannot allow the amount of said grant received by the Finance Committee from the Government, to pass to the credit of the Institution in behalf of the church, but directs that it be returned to the public treasury, as we did not authorize its reception, nor will we have it appropriated to any department of our work or institutions of our Church.

YEAS.—W. Brown, Johnson, B. Smith, Bull, Hill, LaDu, Betts, Lewis, J. Richardson, Baily, Hughson, Harris, Tufford, Wood, Kerr, Cook, Bristol, B. Brown, L. P. Smith, Webster, A. Jones, Dunnett, J. B. Richardson, Abbs, Lowe, Thurston, Townberry, C. W. Frazer, Bennett, Curts, Pirritte, Bartram, Griffin, Dockham, Foster, Collemore, Stewart, Draper Woodward, B. Lawrence,—40.

NAYS.—Young, Lane, Gardiner, Wright Pomeroy, Howard, Jones, Orser, Rogers, —9.—*Globe.*

The Lord Mayor of London has addressed to the Prefect of the Seine a fourth sum of 100,000f. on account of the English subscription, which now amounts to more than 600,000f., and that without including the towns which have placed themselves in direct communication with the French authorities.

Mr. Peabody's Dinner in London.

The eminent American merchant, Mr. Peabody of London, gave his usual annual dinner on the fourth of July, to a distinguished company, among whom were Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, and a number of members of Parliament and others, including the Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron of Toronto.

Mr. Dallas, amongst other things, said:

Of the United States, England, too, instead of being jealous, should be, and I believe is actually proud. I welcome, most cordially, the English gentlemen who honor Mr. Peabody and his fellow-countrymen, by mingling with them on our national aniversary. Although our political institutions are different, and necessarily lead to habit of thought and to conclusions sometime conflicting, still the two countries have marked features of resemblance—features which go far to constitute the foundations of national character. I have, perhaps, with more ingenuity than soundness, ascribed our apparent readiness to quarrel with each other to these very resemblances. Similarities of temperament, of pursuit, of ambition, of policy, instead of harmonising, not unfrequently lead to discord. Two brave men are equally prompt to repel imputation, and equally jealous of the point of honour. A zealous spirit of commercial enterprise is apt to cross the path of a competitor.—(Hear, hear.) Each of the two countries might aim to lift its military or naval flag a little higher than the other's. And it is too apt to be the case that we cannot tolerate others doing what we deem it a special privilege to be constantly doing ourselves. Thus as our courage is unquestionable—as we are fond of trade—as we are aspiring, and as we are given to "annex"—(laughter)—we almost inevitably become, now and then, embroiled with each other. (Hear, hear.) Even the identity of language is not unfrequently a cause of strife. But I will not multiply these hints as to the sources of disagreement. There is one point of resemblance which controls and overshadows all the others and which should inspire mutual respect and good-will. We are both, emphatically, confessedly, and, I trust, unchangably, *free peoples*—(vehement applause)—eminently and essentially freer than any other. (Renewed cheering.) Hence, after all, I will say that England, as the land whence the great bulk of American qualities have been drawn, has as good reason to be proud of our wonderful success as Americans themselves. (Loud cheering.

Mr. Peabody having next proposed "The health of the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, of Toronto, in Canada," which was drunk with great applause.

Mr. Cameron said that he felt indebted to Mr. Peabody for having afforded him the opportunity of being present at so large a gathering of American gentlemen, on the aniversary of a day of which Americans were so justly proud, and greatly gratified that the British North American colonies had been remembered on the occasion, as he new that the mention of his name had been made and received so kindly solely as being a representative of one of those great colonies, the colony of Canada. He was happy, as a colonist of Great Britain in the New World, to stand up there and tell them how proud the Canadians felt of Old England, feelings arose from the kind and fostering hand which she had granted them in the management of their own affairs.—(Cheers.) To the old colonies she had acted the part of a harsh stepmother, she had coerced and chained her children down until the iron had entered into their souls, and in their anger and despair, they had broken the fetters that galled them, and severed the chain that bound them together in blood. (Hear, hear.) To the new colonies she had been a gentle and a nursing mother, assisting them to develope their resources, directing their energies, aiding their enterprise, and conferring upon them the inestimable boon of self Government, and mark what had been the result. With nearly a million of people more than the old colonies possesed at the time of the revolution, their attachment to England was steadfast and strong; and while the Americans always spoke, when about to visit the Old World, of going out to Europe, it was still with the colonists, when they crossed the seas coming home to England; and England might be proud of the empires she had founded in the West, for her colonies there were almost an empire. (Loud cheers.) The United States were still so young as a nation, although of giant growth, that one of the sons of her own colonial soil Lord Lyndhurst, with the snows of more than eighty winters on his head, still raised his voice in the Senate of England, with the vigour of his intellect unimpaired, and the fire of his eloquence unquenched, showing the energy and determination of a son of Massachusetts. And the colonial empire of the West had produced a man of whom any people would be proud—with whose fame and name all Europe was ringing—Sir William Williams of Kars. (Renewed applause.) War had been spoken of between these islands and the continent of the West; and none could think of such an extremity without a shudder, but men must not shut their eyes to the possibility of such an event. (Hear.) No people were more tenacious on any point of honour than Englishmen or Americans; two men of either nation would retract upon that; and, however pleasant it might be at the feast, or over the wine cup, to speak of our common ancestry, or our common interests, the difficulty to be met required to be looked steadily in the face, and considerations of humanity and religion to be invoked, and concessions to be made, to avoid the catastrophe of war. England could afford to concede, and the world would be spared the spectacle of two people speaking the same language, possessing the same literature, having but one Shakespere, and one Milton, and, above all, reading the same Bible, (hear, hear,) the two great Protestant nations of the earth waring against each other, and wasting on the battle-field those precious lives that in peace might extend religion and civilization to the ends of the earth. Who could foretel the destiny of America, but a little while ago? Wisconsin was the boundary of her settlements, then the Rocky Mountains, then the far shores os the Pacific—where was she destined to stop? Every Englishman should rejoice in the extention of freedom, both civil and religious; should rejoice to see the old colonies and the new in America drawn together by their similarity of laws, language and literature, and by their unrestricted commerce. England had made Canada the anomaly of an independent dependency; she allowed her to pass her own laws of trade and navigation, nay, even to make her own treaties, as witness the Reciprocity Treaty, which was pouring the products of the Province into the lap of the United States, and had already increased the export trade of Canada five hundred fold; and the time might come (some already seem to see it looming in the distance) when the treaties and alliance of to-day between the nations of Europe, which bear such good outward show, may be shrivelled up and shattered, and in the world-wide struggle of freedom against despotism, British hands and hearts in the colonies, from Newfoundland to Hudson's Bay in the north, and American love of liberty from Maine to the Pacific, may circle those islands of the sea with their wooden walls against the despotic power that would trample the life out of liberty, and England owe her preservation as a nation to those who have sprung from her own loins, and who in her great need would be the first to spring forth to her succour. (Vehement and renewed cheering.)

Several other gentlemen spoke on the occasion.

Interesting Scraps.

A Row.—On Saturday the 12th inst., the equanimity of our quiet town was seriously disturbed by one of those exciting affairs called a street row. Not being a witness of the affair, we cannot vouch for the manner in which the same commenced, as the reports are somewhat various and conflicting. As far as can be ascertained, the first party assaulted was Mr. McCawley, a lame person who wheels himself about on a hand carriage. He was travelling along the street in company with the Orange procession, which had just returned from an excursion to Trenton, when several very courageous rowdies attempted to upset him from the sidewalk. The assailants were soon dispersed by those belonging to the precession, which shortly afterwards disbanded. After this, about one hundred of the Anti-Orangemen collected at the corner of Bridge and Front street, and assaulted with a shower of stones, some half a dozen individuals who were quietly returning home. Fortunately none were killed, although some were seriously hurt. Persons who had nothing to do with the procession were indiscriminately pelted with the missiles and had to fly for their lives, while the windows of the shops would have been shivered to atoms, had not the owners taken the precaution to put up their blinds before the riot commenced. From the testimony of all parties those forming the procession not only behaved most orderly, but with a degree of forbearance under aggravated provocation, that was truly astonishing. While we cannot advocate demonstrations which are calculated to excite angry party feelings on either side, yet we are at a loss to find words sufficiently strong to show our condemnation and abhorrence of such brutal assaults as those we have referred to. No opposition is made to processions on St. Patrick's day, by those who commemorate the 12th of July, and we think the same non-resistant spirit should distinguish those who walk on the 17th of March. More than this is not asked, and less will not be tolerated—*Belleville Chronicle.*

Palmerston Hanged!—The *Cologne Gazette* is responsible for the following story:—"When Palmer was condemned, the Sardinian ambassador telegraphed to Turin, 'Palmer, condemned to death, will be hanged at Rugely.' The official at Turin wrote for 'Palm,' (abridged for 'Palmer') 'Palmerston,' and sent it as an official despatch to the Minister Cavour. The latter having smiled on reading it, left it, open on his desk, and in a few minutes the report went like wild fire through Turin that the English had hanged their Prime Minister."

Silver and Lead Mine.—A very voluable silver and lead mine, in the property of John James Biggar, Creggendul, near Crosmaglen, is being worked by Charles Henry Steadman, Esq., of Gilford, Surrey. Tuesday last we saw an immense silver nugget shiped on board one of the Dundalk Steam Packet Company's boats, which is to be forwarded to London for exhibition. It weighed no less than fifteen cwt., and was the largest ever raised from an Irish mine—*Dundalk Democrat.*

Serious Mutiny in the Irish Militia.—Accounts from Dublin on Wednesday morning mention that an alarming mutiny broke out among the Tipperary Militia at Nenagh on Monday, and had not been quelled up to post hour on Tuesday night. The men peremptorily refused to give up their clothing and arms previous to disembodiment several other outrages. Major Chalerton has despatched a large body of troops from Limerick to quell the mutiny, which they did with little trouble.

The 12th of July appears to have been more generally observed in Canada than heretofore. The processions of Orangemen in many places were very large. At Toronto, the Rev. Dr. Lett preached a sermon in the open air, and the audience then paraded the city, halting before the Government House to present an address to the Governor General. A meeting was held in Montreal the other day by the Roman Catholics, to petition the Queen to recall the Governor for receiving the address.

Previous to the rejection of the Prohibitory law bill in our late Legislature, a stringent license law was introduced; but, after the rejection of the former bill, we have heard nothing further of the stringent license law. A bill was also introduced to provide for the care of habitual drunkards, and the custody and disposal of their effects, which bill, we believe, did not reach a 2nd reading. This looks as though the House had no sincere desire to do anything to stem the torrent of intemperance which is sweeping over the land.

The enterprising inhabitants of London are determined that their city of the forest shall be placed in the very front rank in point of facilities of railway communication. They are in the centre of the Great Western line. Their line to Port Stanley is in a fair way of being built, and now they are making sure of a connection with the Grand Trunk. A meeting has been held for the purpose of opening a subscription to the stock of the London and St. Mary's road, and the requisite amount, £100,000, was subscribed at once. The deposit of 10 per cent has been paid thereon, and a meeting for the election of Directors is shortly to take place; and we shall soon see this line a *fait accompli*.

The Ministerial Banquet.

From Our Own [Free Press] Chiroyant.

The Toronto papers lately arrogated to themselves a deal of credit for having published the parliamentary debates within a few hours of delivery and sounded their own praises throughout the length and breadth of the Province. There was in this but little to boast of, such a feat being a mere question of capital and employment of the necessary number of hands. Of course any one could get up an account of a meeting after it was over, but to procure news of an event before its occurrence is a much more difficult task. Determined that London should not be behind its sister city in newspaper enterprise, we have at length succeeded, at a large outlay, in procuring the services of a celebrated clairvoyant, who has favoured us in advance, with the following details of what will be the proceedings at the great Ministerial Banquet to-night. Our readers may fully rely on the correctness of the following report (if they like):—

On the occasion of the Banquet given to the present Administration to celebrate the significant and impressive event of the visit of the Hon. the Inspector General to his constituents at Huron, the large room of the City Hotel was gaily decorated. The glorious Union Jack, the flag which has waved a thousand years floated in amicable rivalry with the tri-coloured standard of France, and the *drapeaux* of Turkey and Sardinia likewise contributed to the pleasing effect of the *tout ensemble*. There were also various other flags, each bearing a motto. Of these the most noticeable was a large standard whose folds almost obscured the seats occupied by the members of the Administration. It bore the words "Responsible Government," and was tastily enveloped in black crape. Among the mottos on the smaller flags were, "£50,000 Grant," "North Shore Railway," "Quebec for the Seat of Government," "Penitentiary Commission," "No justice to Upper Canada," "Down with Education!" "Canada for the (French) Canadians," &c., &c. There was also at the extreme end of the room, a remarkable transparency which attracted general attention. It represented the Genius of Liberty, weeping over a scroll which she held in her hand, bearing at the top the words "The Constitution." It was evidently much soiled and defaced, though the skill of the artist represented it as being but little worn from age or fair wear and tear. A decent dinner was provided for the guests all the Ministry eating largely and with the gusto of cannibals of *Tete de veau au naturel* except Mr. Cauchon, who attacked a dish of "*Fish and Onions*" with all the rapacity of a Frenchman, leaving scarcely a mouthful for his Upper Canadian colleagues. The Administration by some oversight, did not get their *dessert* on this occasion.

After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been disposed of, the health of Sir Edmund Head was proposed.

Air—"*All round my Hat.*"

The Mayor said he would now give the toast of the evening, "Her Majesty's Ministers" or as it was better known as the "Common Sense Government." (Applause.) He had no commections about this toast, for, in his estimation they were just the men that were wanted. You could get anything out of them, and what is the use of any government if you can't do that? The Frenchmen had got the North Shore Railway by squeezing them; the Speculators of the Grand Trunk had got another £2,000,000 out of them by squeezing them; and if they had not been squeezed he did not believe that we should have ever got the Grand Trunk to London. If he had not been able to squeese them they might have gone to Jericho for all he cared but as it was, the least we could do was to stand a dinner to them. It did not mean anything, except that what he had got was nothing to what we intend to try for. Gentlemen all, fill up a bumper and drink to the jolly good health of the "Government of Canada."

Air—*The Rogue's March*

Lieutenant Colonel Doctor Lawyer Tache replied. He said:—Shentlemens—In doing you de honare of coming amongst you I am sure you shall be ver much pleas (Hear, hear!) Ve, of Bas Canada, 'ave bin call de inferior race, but by Gar ve vill show you we are not! You Anglo-Saxon 'ave de strength of de lion; but de cunning of de Reynard—de fox—is with us by Gar! You have, too all de industry of de busy bee. Vell, ve let you make and store away all de honey, but vat becomes of it? Answer me dat. Ask de "inferior race" and dey will show it you in de shape of Lower Canadian canals, Lower Canadian railways vich never pay, Lower Canadian educational and ecclesiastical grants—ah! ah!—and tousand oder place . . . "Inferior race," par-

Den I Ven a United Parliament acknowledges dat two Frenchmen are equal to three Upper Canadians! And it shall ever be so for if you attempt to change, you will knock everything into *statu quo*—dat is, into anarchy, confusion, heresy, and every other abomination. And den I shall say to you as I said before, "*Tel commencement tell fin!*"

The Mayor then proposed the "Health of the Post-Master General."

Air—"*Who' will be a Traitor Knave?*"

"*Walker the Ucopenny Postman.*"

The Post-Master General in replying to the very flattering manner in which the toast had been received, felt that the erection of a new Post-office in London was all that was necessary to compensate for any defectiveness of character which he might have exhibited. (Cheers.) It was material improvements that the community wanted and he felt convinced that those present would feel much more gratified to see a hundred pounds of public money spent among them, than to witness the exhibition of any amount of that empty commodity called "principle." Indeed, he now sincerely regretted that he had ever made any pretensions to any, for he had found he had got along much better without it, and their presence there was an earnest to him that they did not require its possession by any public man. The worthy Mayor was a noble illustration of the fact. He was happy to find himself surrounded by such a company and by such colleagues. True it was that he had formerly poured all sort of abuse upon the heads of the Conservatives and for so doing had even been called a rebel by his late colleague, Sir Allan, who said that he was ten times worse than Mackenzie; but as he found that the gentlemen he had formerly unjustly censured were just as ready to go in for the pickings of office as himself, he now felt proud of them.—(Hear, hear, from Mr. Morrison.) Some of their friends in this city had been injudicious enough to suggest a dissolution of of Parliament, with a view to a general election, but they ought to have known they never had the least intention of doing anything of he kind. (Loud Cheers.) Possession had been aptly said to be "nine points of the law," and recognizing the truth of the adage they intended to keep possession as long as they could. It was too much for their friends to have expected of them, and though he had always played the part of the patriot, yet he thought that patriotism like charity "should begin at home." (Cheers.) He felt deeply the honour they had done him, and could only assure them that he would be just as well prepared to eat his own words upon a future occasion as he had done on former ones. It was the practice of all great men to desert their friends and their principles when they could no longer be of any service to them. He had no pretensions to be called a "great man" as yet, but he did humbly trust that he had successfully imitated the actions of that long line of public men of whom Judas Iscariot was the great and glorious prototype (Immense applause.) Some remarks had been made upon the trifling deficit of £30,000 which had arisen in the Postal Department, but he treated such observations with the utmost contempt. The trifle to which he had alluded had been spent one way if not another, and that was in his opinion, a sufficient answer to the most exacting. In his opinion the attention of the public had far better be directed to higher and nobler objects than the scrutiny of public accounts, as it was well known that such investigations had a tendency to contract the mind and debase the man. (Great Applause.)

[Here our report was brought to an abrupt conclusion. our *clairvoyant* having ceased to be *en rapport*. He has since privately informed us that his moral sense became so shocked at witnessing the internal mental workings of the members of the Cabinet [which he was able to perceive by means of the mysterious agency animal magnetism] that he was violently aroused from his state of *coma*, and no after exertions could restore him again to the mesmeric state.—Ed. F. P.]

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the "Indian."

QUEBEC, 28th July.

The mail steamship *Indian*, Captain Jones, from Liverpool 16th, arrived here at 11.30, yesterday morning. She brings 182 passengers, among whom are Lieutenant-General Sir William Eyre, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in Canada, and staff; Lady Eyre and Master Eyre and the Bishop of Montreal.

LIVERPOOL—Tuesday evening.—The cotton market has been without animation for some days past, and to-day the market is very quiet, and without change in prices. To-day's corn market was pretty well attended. Of the present large imports of wheat, a considerable quantity had been sold to customers before arrival, and in the the course of last week many further parcels had been disposed of. There are thus comparatively few additional samples offering, and no pressure to sell, but millers operated to a fair extent, and have been obliged to pay the advance quoted on Friday of 2d for general runs, while extra qualities of White American have commanded 3d per bushel beyond the rates of Tuesday last.—The flour market is well supported, and extra qualities of American are even rather dearer. We have only a moderate business done.

It is stated that, although the yield in a few localities in the south, and along the rivers which overflow, is indifferent, the young crops in the north, east, and west of France present the most luxuriant appearances: prices of flour somewhat declined in Paris.

The following telegraphic message has been received at the Admiralty from Admiral Grey at Constantinople, dated 14th June:

"*Banshee* arrived with Admiral Freemantle. Every person belonging to the army had embarked, and all the ships had sailed from the Crimea on Saturday evening, except the *Leander* and *Gladiator*. Blowing a strong gale from southward for the last three days."

The Admiralty despatches state that the *Spartan* lies on the rocks with her bottom stove in and with 15 feet of water in her hold. The whole of her crew and troops were safely landed on a rock and were in great want of water.

A supplement of the *Gazette* announces that Commander-in-Chief Lt. Genl. the Duke of Combridge has been promoted to be General and that he has appointed Major General York to be his Military Secretary.

Edinburgh and Glasgow R. R. weekly traffic return £5,455 3s 6d. Corresponding week last year £4,911 12s 6d.

COMMERCIAL.—Last price of consols on Monday 95¼ a 95⅝, money; 91⅛ a 95⅛ for August.

Arrival of the "Arabia."

HALIFAX, July 26th.

The steamship *Arabia*, arrived here this afternoon with Liverpool dates to 19th inst.

Matters with regard to American affairs are progressing favourably.

A revolutionary spirit is raging throughout Spain, and there has been fighting in Madrid, which lasted two days.

The favourable tenor of the commercial advices by the *Atlantic* and *America* were somewhat neutralized by heavy failures in Manchester, involving a Liverpool house which held cotton to a large extent. Apprehensions were entertained that the house would have to force sales, but they proved groundless, and the market recovered its loss.

Liverpool Markets.

Breadstuffs were generally a shade higher; the Brokers' circular reports an advance of 6d per brl. on flour, with a fair business; wheat 2d a 3d per bushel higher and in good request; corn in active speculative demand at 1s advance.

The weather was cold, rainy and ungenial.

The following are the quotations of Richardson, Spence & Co.:—Western Canada Flour irregular as to quality, Baltimore 35s a 36s; Philadelphia 34s a 35s 3d; Ohio 35s 6d a 37s. Red Wheat 9s 9d a 10s 0d; white 10s 6d a 11s 6d. White Corn 32s; Yellow 30s. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Boyland & Co., and others report Beef and Pork unchanged in every respect, but rather more enquiry for both. Bacon at firm rates. Lard dull and tending downwards, sales of 60 tons and at 35s a 67s. Tallow firm and a large business doing at rather higer rates; North American 50s a 53s.

THE
North York Sentinel,
A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
Is Published in the Town of Newmarket every
Thursday Morning,
At the Office, Main-Street, nearly opposite the "Railroad Hotel."
A. BOULTBEE, Editor.

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The North York Sentinel.

NEWMARKET, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1856.

The Ministry—London Dinner—&c., &c.

From the unparalleled stand taken by the Ministers it is yet enveloped in uncertainty whether we shall have a new election during the ensuing autumn or not. The get up of the London dinner is certainly not suggestive of such a result. It rather indicates that the condemned crew are determined to stick by the sinking ship until the last plank becomes rotten, and crumbles away beneath their feet; and as a mean for lengthening their tenure of office with the consequent emoluments, are ready to grasp at any twig however feeble which may aid in their precarious position. Hence the feast at London, where personal interests were carefully blended so as to form a general unanimity of feeling towards those composing the Government, sufficiently warm to stand a slight refection of Bacon and Bunkum—so sensible were the leaders of the vain mummery of the whole thing—that even the practiced brazen effrontry of Macdonald failed to put a good face on the affair. The whole tenor of his speech was most humiliating for a man calling himself, and holding the position of a statesman—the burden of his cry was, that, the people of Canada should be merciful, as they, the Ministry, might have done worse, that they should be "to their faults a little blind." Query, would a slight obscurity of vision have rendered the faults of Mr. Macdonald and his colleagues indiscernable? The usual indicia in such cases would seem to unmistakably point at a new election this year; but we fear in the present situation of things, these ordinary landmarks of politicians cannot be relied on. The Ministry have already shewn such utter shamelessness in their retention of office after they have been again and again condemned by the expressed voice of the people through the press, that it now seems almost unreasonable to suppose that they will do anything to patch up a reputation already irrevocably lost. In fact were they to resign their good salaries now, such an act could scarcely be regarded as one of wisdom; their previous conduct has been so bad that the public could hardly fail to discover the motive of the act, and they would loose the solid pecuniary reality without gaining the unsubstantial meed of popular opinion. The Macdonald-Cayley-Spence clique, may never again hope to divide the spoils with unfettered hands, a fact which we fear is patent to even their comprehension, and which will cause them to sit in the receipt of customs, long after the the fleeting shadows of wordly honors have passed away. Added to this, Mr. Vankoughnet seems little troubled by the reflection that he sits in his place by no constitutional right, that he represents not one of his countrymen at the council board, but enters as coolly on his duties as if the scheme of responsible government had been never broached. These matters taken together seem to define the policy of the ministry, and lead to the fear that they will most unconstitutionally retain their places for another year despite the opinion of the whole people. Should they do so, it will be another practical lesson to the electors of Canada, when again called upon to exercise their franchise, teaching them to use a greater care in the choice of their representatives—choosing men fitted by disposition to do what is right and endowed with intellect and ability to carry out their own designs, while they may also thus be enabled to frustrate the schemes of those unscrupulous politicians, who would sacrifice their constituents to further their private ends.

News Items.

We have received the London (C. W.) *Free Press* in exchange, a paper edited with spirit and enterprize. We have much pleasure in placing it on our list, and though rather late we cannot forbear giving an extract from its Clairvoyant Report of the Ministerial Dinner; it is so full of point in the allusions to the numerous backslidings of that distinguished corps, that we fancy its perusal must have proved anything but an aid to the digestion of the patriots enjoying the hospitality of the great men of London.

The Government of Canada has given notice to emigrants and others, that the Addington, Hastings, Ottawa and Opeongo lines of road in Upper Canada, are open for settlement, upon which free grants, (limited to 100 acres) are to be obtained upon application to the respective Agents, subject to actual and continuous residence thereon.

It appears that the Pope and the King of Naples met on the 2nd of July at Porto d'Anzio, in the Roman States, and at this interview, according to the quidnuncs, they agreed to resist the policy of the Western Powers—refused, in other words, to make any concession to the political requirements of the times.

The United States papers express just surprise at the unconditional acquittal of Senator Herbert, charged with the murder of the waiter, Keating, in Washington. The crime was clearly proved against him, and yet, contrary to expectation, a subservient jury acquitted him. Thus, in that boasted land of liberty, power and money are sure shields for every kind of ruffianly conduct, and for saving criminals of the blackest dye from just punishment.

When President Pierce was toasted at the 4th of July dinner in Boston, the *Chronicle* says—"A most significant silence interupted at last by a derisive laugh and a hiss."

A public meeting of the constituents of Hon. Mr. Lemieux, was held last week in front of the Point Levi Parish Church, and resolutions passed by a large majority, condemning the ministry.

We hear that Bishop Farrell of Hamilton has lately been in the County of Waterloo, looking after the interests of the Church in view of the coming election.

Sir W. F. Williams of Kars has been elected member for Calne without opposition.

George Cook, the negro cook who so brutally butchered the captain and mate of the schooner *Endora Imogene* on the 26th of November last, suffered the severest penalty of the law on the 25th instant afternoon, in the jail yard attached to the Court House of White Plains, Westchester county, N.Y. State. The prisoner made no confession of his guilt, but on the contrary maintained his innocence to the last.

We notice a paragraph in the London *Daily News* stating that Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the title and dignity of Baronet of the United Kingdom on Sir Allan McNab, late Prime Minister in Canada.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal, granting the dignity of a knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto Dominick Daly, Esq., Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island.

The consent of Her Majesty's Government it is stated, has been obtained for the erection of two new bishopries in Canada by a sub-division of the present diocese of Toronto. It was intended that they should bear the names of Kingston and London; but it has been suggested that Westminster and Portsmouth would be more appropriate, there being already a see of London in England and of Kingston, in Jamaica. The endowment will proceed from the Colonial Bishopric Fund.

The Government of Canada has passed an order in Council, ordering that the funds derived from the sales of lands in each particular township, or other municipality, and applicable to the purposes of the fund formed under the 14th section of the Act 16 Vic. ch. 159, and not already apportioned, be applied to the making, maintaining, altering, or improving of the roads or bridges in each of those townships, or other municipalities respectively, and be for this purpose distributed and disposed of by and through the municipal council of each township or other municipality. Each such Council to report to the Bureau of Agriculture the manner of expenditure of all such moneys on the first day of January and July, in each year, and at any intermediate time within ten days after having been called upon so to do by that department.

The monthly return of the Bank of France, made up to Thursday, shows a decrease of £2,000,000 in the stock of bullion as compared with the preceding month.

Godey's Lady's Book.

The August number of this Book is already on our table. It contains two Steel Engravings—one a colored Fashion Plate; 100 pages, 57 Engravings and 65 contributions. Now is an excellent time to commence a subscription to this periodical, as July commenced the 53d volume; and a great variety of newly illustrated articles will be given in the succeeding numbers. In the July and August Nos. Godey gives all the receipts upon the subject of Preserving Fruits, &c., which occupy four pages of each number. These articles to any house keeper alone, he says, are worth $20.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"Wesleyan" vs. the "Era."

For the North York Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR,—I trust you will indulge me once more in the use of a short space in your valuable columns, to answer an article in the last *Era* against "*A Wesleyan*," and as I conceive, so far as it has any effect, detrimental to the Wesleyan Church.

He reiterates his assertion respecting the sayings of certain members of the Church in Newmarket, and which I disposed of in my previous letter—it is unnecessary therefore to notice it again.

"Moderation" is said to be the "silken cord running through the pearl-chain of all virtues." Had the Editor of the *Era* observed this rule, instead of his extraordinary exhibition of gas, I should have allowed him to pass without further notice. It does not enter into my purpose to dispute his implied position that he is a much better man than I am—you, like Paul of old I might seat myself at the feet of this modern Gamaliel to receive his wonderful instruction; and perhaps the venerable John Wesley, if living, would, after examining the moral beauty and lovliness of his character, be disposed to retract his declaration regarding that emphatically great man—the Rev. John Fletcher—that he was the holiest man he had ever seen, or ever expected to see. No, sir, I trust I am not so presumptuous as to contend with him on any of these points, and that no such evil thoughts find a hiding place in my breast.

Whenever he shall condescend to speak of matters that come within my humble comprehension and that fall legitimately within the limits of the subject—which is simply the proceedings connected with the change of the name of the Newmarket Circuit—I will meet him in the spirit of candour, without which argument is comparatively useless. He strangely ventures to assert,

That "the letter of a '*Wesleyan*' is far from being the language or sentiments of the members of the Church in this locality."

It is worth while to anatomize this extract, if only to see with what ease and composure the "infallible" Editor can blow both hot and cold with the same breath. In order that the reader may comprehend his dilemma more fully I must first make another quotation:

"*The evil* of which we complained was one that affects the whole Church"—"a grievance that a '*Wesleyan*' himself admits existed."

Then he proceeds and quotes the most of my letter *to prove* that I "actually censured the action of the District Meeting," that my statement positively agreed with his in respect to *the evil* whereof he complained, and hence it follows from his own showing that the letter of a "*Wesleyan*" cannot be far from being the sentiments of the members of the Church in this locality. His dilemma is this:—If he says my statement is untrue he denies his own statement for he subjoined mine to establish his own position—on the other hand, if he maintains his own account as truthful, mine must be correct also, for he says plainly that he copied my statement to show beyond a doubt that both were well founded. Therefore he is guilty of misrepresentation when he says the letter of a "*Wesleyan*" is far from being the sentiments of the members of the Wesleyan Church in this locality. He stands self-convicted. The dilemma is his own, let him extricate himself as he best can.

Probably the most amusing part of the *Era's* effusion is the following scrap, in which he introduces a "*Wesleyan*" again:—

"His studied attempt to excite a local feeling by sending his article to another Press for publication, speaks much for his 'christian virtue.'"

I did not know that there was "a local" censorship existing here—if I had the result would have been just the same. I have been in the habit of sending my communications to the Journal which I deemed possessed the most respect and was the best conducted. As the *Sentinel* appeared to enjoy that distinction of course it was entitled to the preference I have given it. Living as I do upon "bread and beef" I at once acknowledge my obtuseness in not being able to comprehend with the "gods"—who it is said are nourished by "spiritual mutton"—even if I had patronized the *Era*, how my "christian virtues" would have received any accession.

Coming down from among the "gods" and shrinking to the smallest dimensions of a man he suddenly asks,

"If the matter was to have been kept a secret, why were any of the facts communicated to us?"

In other words the Editor of the *Era* seems to say, that anything which comes to his ears, right or wrong, he is determined to herald it from Gaspe to Sandwich. I don't know why anything was communicated to a person of his stamp, unless the party who did so supposed he had more discretion than to drag the private affairs of our Church before the public. But information may be sometimes given as well as obtained not in the most honourable way—for instance, I am told that when some one asked him how he got his information, he replied that he was always *creeping* about gathering stuff for his paper. This word *creeping* reminds me forcibly of what a *busybody* is, and whom Walker describes as a meddler in other men's business.

In conclusion I would intimate to the Editor of the *Era* the propriety of minding his own affairs, and beg that he will not interfere in ours for the future—we will attend to it ourselves. Whenever we shall require his services we will pass a resolution to that effect, and appoint a deputation to carry out its object; in the meantime I hope he will remember the lesson he has received, and never again express himself in such a way as to lead any one to believe that he would be gratified to see members withdraw from the Wesleyan or any other branch of the christian church.

A WESLEYAN.

July 26, 1856.

CANADA.

The Ministerial Banquet.

The *Spectator* has the following statement in reference to the manner in which the ministerial dinner at London was got up:—

"Rumor has it that certain Railway contractors, who are anxious to obtain the contract for building the London and St. Mary's Railway, conferred with a gentleman high in office, and suggested the idea of a ministerial dinner, with a view of ingratiating themselves into the good graces of the Government. The thought seemed to strike them that a grand demonstration might possibly have some effect. The bait took and the minister in question readily consented to have himself and colleagues glorified; and, as the rumor goes, in case the affair was successful, the contract should be given to the parties who interested themselves in persuading the Londoners to feast the ministry. We do not of course vouch for the truth of the rumour; but, somehow or other, people will believe it, and as it had gained general credence, we were nothing loath to hint there might be something at the bottom of the story. As to its truth, or falsity, time will determine, when it comes to be known who are the fortunate contractors of the pot line."

We have little doubt of the correctness of the *Spectator's* statement. Certainly, nobody without a money motive would ever think of getting up a dinner to the present ministry. There were 115 persons present, and the Government organ in London says, "our Roman Catholic brethren mustered in full force." We have no doubt that they formed a very large portion of the hundred and fifteen.

Ribbonism at Guelph.

We have been informed that a number of threatening letters have been sent to various persons in this locality since the affair of the Twelfth of July. The following is an exact copy of one of the phraseology and orthography of one of them:—

GUELPH, 16 July, 56.

Bridgford, Sir you leave The Road or you will meet your doom as you Justly deserve for your Caring the orringe picture of Herricteil form—Also McLoud Track Layer—This is To give you Due notice To leavs The Road and the Town in one week.

Signed 3 Catholicks.

Mr. Bridgford, we believe, is engaged in the Grand Trunk Railway, under Messrs. Gzowski & Co.; and it appears the sin for which he is "to meet his doom," is the carrying the lodge warrant from the station to Poole's saloon on the 12th of July.—McLeod is a track-layer on the same railway; but he is not an Orangeman, nor did he take any part in the proceedings on the Twelfth. We hope and believe that the respectable Roman Catholic residents of this locality know nothing about these threatening notices, and will use their endeavors to put a stop to midnight assassination here, the consequences will undoubtedly be most deplorable. All well wishers for the public good, no matter what their creed, should heartily unite to prevent the perpetration of such diabolical crimes.—*Guelph Mercury.*

The Purchase Concluded.

"It is stated in *La Patrie*, that a ministerial berth is provided for Mr. Drummond in the Seignorial Commission, with which he is to be connected as legal adviser, on a salary of £1,200 a year. Such, it is said, is to be the price of his support to the Government, the new situation being entirely a sinecure, while the whole Commission is one of the grossest jobs yet palmed upon the country. No satisfactory explanation can be given of the vast expense incured by the four Lawyers who form the Commission, and whose labours are yet without result."

The above is from the Montreal *Witness* which derives its information from *La Patrie*, an organ of the Government in Montreal. It will be recollected that Mr. Cartier referred in a speech in parliament to this very office, and that, immediately after the warmth of indignation manifested by Mr. Drummond against the Ministry suddenly cooled, and when the division was taken, he was found in the lobby instead of his seat. He appears to be getting his price now.

An Elopement—Chase of the Husband—A Tragedy almost.

From the Rochester Union.

An outrageous case of seduction and matrimonial infidelity has recently occurred at Port Hope, Canada West, some of the subsequent scenes of which were transferred to this side of the water, by the flight of the guilty and the pursuit by the outraged husband.

The facts as near as we can gather them, are as follows:—Mr. B., a young and highly respectable barrister and attorney in Port Hope, had reason of late to suspect the infidelity of his wife, who is said to be a young and accomplished lady, the mother of a child less than two years of age. The person suspected of having estranged the wife from her husband, and become the author as well as partner of her guilt, is named Henderson, also a resident of Port Hope. He is an Australian adventurer, who spent some time in the distant gold region, and accumulated some capital. He has, since his return—as Mr. B. has reason to believe—ingratiated himself into the affections of Mrs. B. and persuaded her to believe that he was the model of manhood, while her lord was anything but a kind and devoted husband.

His words replete with guile
Into her heart too easy entrance won.

The husband finding his wife lost, proposed to her that the matter should not be made more notorious, but that a divorce should be effected in the most quiet manner possible by mutual consent. He received no answer to this proposition, but on the night following the discovery—Monday last—the lady was missing and her child also. The husband suspected that his wife had gone to her parents in Niagara, and followed thither not to reclaim her, but to recover his child. He did not find her there, and at once concluded that the had crossed to this city. He came to Rochester, and found the guilty pair had left Port Hope on Monday night, in the *Highlander*, for this place. They stopped at a hotel in Charlotte, where the woman remained while her paramour returned to Port Hope to transact some business or perhaps to lull the suspicion of her husband.—He did not go to Port Hope by the boat, but left the steamer at Cobourg and went to Port Hope by land, and evidently with no desire to be seen.

The elopement had created great sensation in the village, and all sympathy run with the injured husband, and no little indignation was expressed against the seducer The first merchants and business men of the town took the affair in hand, and perhaps intended to take Henderson in hand too.—When they heard that he had returned, a number of them repaired to his residence—he is a bachelor, boarding with his sisters—and demanded admittance. They were assured that the person they sought was not within, and so they left, not caring to make a search against the wishes of respectable ladies, although they were quite sure that Henderson was at home. H. returned in the *Highlander* on Tuesday. The runaway wife became alarmed—or perhaps partially resolved to retrace her steps—and went back to Port Hope in the steamer *Maple Leaf*, on Wednesday. After she had left, her husband arrived from Niagara and went to Charlotte, armed to the teeth, and no doubt fully resolved to shoot Henderson. He got there in time to find that both birds had flown.

It appears that Henderson did not know that Mrs. B had returned, and soon after she had reached Port Hope in the *Maple Leaf* he embarked for Rochester in the *Highlander*, arriving here yesterday morning. Before going on shore, he discovered the man he had wronged and the man he dared not meet standing on the deck. He concealed himself on the steamer, and was on board when she left on her return trip at eight o'clock. The injured husband remained here yesterday awaiting further developements. The end of this matter is not yet.—Mr. B. is anxious to find his child, which the destroyers of his peace have put in some place of concealment beyond his reach.—He will no doubt find it soon, and perhaps find Henderson. If so look out for burnt powder.

MISCELLANEOUS.

California.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The steamer *Illinois* arrived at noon (Sunday), bringing California [dates of 5th. Panama] and Aspinwall to the 19th, and $1,650,000 in gold. She connected with the *J. L. Stephens*, which brought down upwards of 1,000,- in treasure.

Advices from San Francisco indicate that the State auahorities had determined to make no further resistance to the Vigilance Committee. The startling event of the week was the shooting of S. R. Hopkins by Judge B. S. Terry, associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Hopkins had proceeded to the office of Dr. Ash, Navy Agent, for the purpose of arresting T. R. Molony, charged with attempting to convey munitions of war to the city yor the use of the State. Judge Terry being present, interfered to protect Molony, and together with others formed an armed party to escort Molony to the Dupont Street armory. Hopkins collected assistance and attacked the other party in the streets. A struggle ensued, in the course of which Terry stabbed Hopkins who fell senseless.—News of this melee was immediately conveyed to the Vigilance Committee, who were then in session, and a general alarm was sounded for the rolls of the Committee's troops. In 15 minutes one regiment of infantry, two companies of cavalry and five companies of artillery were in motion.—Meantime Moloney and his party had taken refuge in a brick building well guarded and fortified This building was invested on all sides by the Committee's troops and the inmates ordered to surrender—they obeyed without hesitation, and Moloney and Terry were conveyed prisoners to the head quarters of the Committee. The Committee disclaim all intention to oppose the federal authorities. The Committee disclaim all intention to oppose the federal authorities The Committee had arrested a notorious gambler named Dan Albridge. Hopkins at last accounts was considered out of danger.

OREGON.—The grass-hoppers have destroyed one-third of the vegetation in the Willaimatte. Colonel Buchanan's battle at the Big Meadows with the Indians, resulted in the total defeat of the latter; all the chiefs of the most important tribes were either killed or wounded. Eno, a Canadian Indian, well known as Colonel Fremont's guide, is among the killed.

Spain.

A formidable insurrection had broken out in Spain. The imbroglio began by the opposition compelling Espartero and the Ministry to resign, and the appointment of a new Ministry; composed O'Donnell, as Minister of War; Deaz, Foreign Affairs; Cantero, Finance; Rossas, Interior; L Uzdago, Justice; Ollado, Public Works. Espartero, was supposed to have left Madrid, and the National Guards assisted the citizens in erecting barricades, and being attacked by the troops, fighting insued in the streets for twenty-four hours, with much loss on both sides. On Tuesday, the 15th, at 4 o'clock, P. M. a suspension of hostilities was agreed to until 5 o'clock, to allow the insurgents to make their submission. At the expiration of this time fighting seems to have been resumed, for most of the accounts we have are government despatches, dated at Madrid 5 o'clock P. M. on the 16th, stating that the insurrection was suppressed, excepting a few bandits—one under the command of Pachela, the celebrated bull fighter. The Queen presented herself to the combatants, and a government despatch says she was respectfully received, but other statements say that the insurgents proclaimed a republic. Gen. Infante, President of the Cortes, commands the insurrection. Gen. O'Donnell has appointed a new municipality to Madrid, and has declared all Spain in a state of siege. He is acting with vigor. Paris despatches say that the French Government do not believe in his remaining master of the situation.

O'Dannell, by decree disolves the National Guards, and calls on them to deliver up their arms. Gen. Infante assembled the majoriiy of the Cortes, but O'Donnell caused them to be dispersed. Another account says that the Queen appeared on the Plaza in tears, and bescught the combatants to cease, and that it was owing to her intercession the armistice of one hour was agreed to. Gen. O'Donnell's despatch says, he hopes to suppress the insurrection from whih it is surmised that the revolt is yet unquelled.

The revolt had broken out at Saragosso, and all Aragon was more or less in insurrection. Bears were entertained of an outbreak at Barcelona.

A JUVENILE HERO.—Some few days ago as a gentleman in a buggy was coming over the Cataraqui Bridge, he took up a small drum boy, belonging to the Ninth Regiment, it raining heavily at the time Seeing a medal on the boy's breast almost as big as the lad himself, he asked him where and how he got it. "At the taking of Sebastopol," was the ready answer; "and I mean to get its fellow soon." "Indeed," said the gentleman. "Yes, indeed," rejoined the boy, "we are sure to have a war with the Yankees, and the way I'll walk into those fellows will soon get me another medal." "Did you ever see a Yankee?—he's a tall chap, seven feet high, able to eat you up, and jump over you into the bargain; what could you do with him? "Couldn't I cut at him as he came down?" replied the small warrior. So putting the boy down at the barrack gate, the gentleman drove away, well satisfied that British supremacy in Canada was safe for the period of that young soldier's servitude.—*Kingston Whig.*

The true test of the fitness of the jury for their task, is to be found in the result arrived at. We know nothing more snobbish than this constant talking about education, as if we did not daily see scores of educated nincompoops, who starve in their fatuity, while hard-headed and hard-handed mechanics, who can reason out the facts of life though they cannot follow the syntax of a complicated sentence, establish themselves, build up branches of business which give employment to scores of other men, and thus serve at the same time, themselves and their country. The proof of a man is not the training he has had from others, but in what he can do himself, and in this respect Mr. Perry, who is a chief butt for the *Leader*, we believe is second to few men in the Province What advantages he had made use of. We have no doubt that no one regrets more than himself that they were not greater; but smaller or greater, his judgement on such an affair as the Longueuil explosion, is entitled to a great deal more weight than would probably be attached to the opinion of any ponderous example of erudition whatever. With respect to Mr. McGinn, too we may say that the *Leader* probably knows nothing, since that gentleman is very well understood in Montreal to have made very considerable advances in the study of a science that may well be ranked as a learned one.—*Montreal Herald.*

Mr. Attorney General Macdonald's residence, in Kingston, was destroyed by fire on Sunday last. It was, we believe, the result of some accident. We make this remark, to correct the report that it was done by a mob. Mr. Macdonald's loss is considerable. He has gone down to Kingston in consequence of the fire.—*Leader.*

*** All very great Bosh. The house in which Mr. Macdonald's mother dwelt was burnt some short time ago, but that had nothing to do with his visit to Kingston. Since the learned gentleman's hurried visit to Kinston, the following is current:—The only sure way to bring the seat of Government to Kingston, was to have voted the £50,000 for Quebec; because says the retailers of this opinion, "the Seat of Government could not possibly remain there; and so when the public mind became dissatisfied, and called for a change all the Quebeckers, to spite Montreal and Toronto, would vote for Kingston!" What a little it takes to satisfy some folks!

CENTRAL EUROPE QUIESCENT.—Political news of anything like pressing interest connected with this country is just now in abeyance. The present state of Central Europe may be sketched in one phrase—viz., and all Germany is drinking the waters. If anything like interest can be imparted to this announcement, it may, perhaps, be affected by he intimation that the greater part of Russia is bearing her company. The chronicles of passing incidents are confined almost exclusively to a narrative of the movements of royal, princely, or distinguished persons; and those instances of locomotion are in the absence of news, freely turned to account by the press, which destines the personages concerned to come together in the course of the autumn in all conceivable constellations at all imaginable places; all which presumptive political astronomy, with the one exception of the much-talked-of Meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria, seems to be devoid of all reality.

The New York *Herald* draws rather a sombre picture of the commercial prospects of the United States. Our contemporary says:—"We see with some apprehension that the imports are reaching an unexampled figure. They fell but little short of seven millions last week, and doubtless will average as high for several weeks during the coming business season. This is a terrible symptom. Even if the prosperity we now enjoy were guaranteed to last it is extremely doubtful whether this country could sustain an over importation of this extent. The market would hardly fail to be glutted, and merchants compelled to realize at ruinous sacrifices. But under our present circumstances, the feature is alarming in the higest degree. A financial revolution may be expected at any moment in France—it would reverberate from Paris to the Mississippi, and would shake credit throughout the three countries nor are our own financial prospects as flourishing as they might be.—We have innumerable rotten schemes on hand that will some day break down with a crash. Half our railroads are bankrupt if the truth were known, and nearly as large a proportion of our manufacturing enterprises. Under the circumstances, to embark in a period of inflamation is to court ruin.

The Boston *Journal*, one of the leading newspapers of New England, expresses itself with more candour, than we would have looked for on the other side, as follows.—"We are decidedly of opinion that monarchy, is by far the best form of Government that human wisdom has yet devised for the administration of considerable nations, and that it will always continue to be the most perfect which human nature will admit of."

The Russian government has sent the disbanded soldiers of the Greek Legion back to Greece, but the Greek government refuses to receive them, and calls upon the British for assistance to refuse them.

Hong Kong papers of May 22, report the Chinese insurrection over around Canton, but broken out again at Honan and the insurgents held most of the cities. On the whole affairs were not improved.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* of Thursday evening, says:—I learn from a reliable source that the French Government has already given orders for the formation of an army of observation on the Spanish frontier.

AUSTRALIA.—Melbourne dates are to April 25. The political news was unimportant. Trade more active. Gold has declined to 76s 6d. The mails had been landed in Melbourne by the ship *Royal Charter* in fifty-nine days from Liverpool.

A Bill has been introduced into the United States Senate to fix the salary of members of Congress at three thousand dollars a year. The New York *Herald* thinks it should be made $5,000. The *Tribune* on the contrary considers that $2,000 would be enough for the long session and $1,500 for the short.

By the latest intelligence from Kansas we learn that General Stringfellow had issued a call for all Missourians to go over to Kansas before August so as to be enabled to vote at the November Election under Toombs' bill. General Lane's party, numbering 300 persons had crossed the Missouri for Nebraska City. General Smite says if Lane enters Kansas, he will arrest him.

From Mexico we have advices to the 22d instant. A conspiracy to restore Santa Anna to power had been discovered at Puebla. Many of the Priests were implicated.

The New Brunswick Legislature, after a very short session, has been prorogued, the Governor having given the Royal Assent to the Bill for repealing the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

SPIRITUAL MUTTON.—Old Father Richard a most excellent and benevolent Catholic priest, who came to Detroit about the year 1795, and died here in 1834, though an excellent scholar, and a fine linguist, had a hard time in acquiring English familiarly. He preached one day from the text, "I am your shepherd." "Yes my dear hearers," said he, "what was true of the blessed Saviour while upon the earth, is true of every faithful pastor now. I am your shepherd, and you are my mutton." (Great sensation.)—*Detroit Advertiser.*

The new Union Bank of Nova Scotia, which was chartered by the Legislature at the last session, is about to go into operation in Halifax; the capital, £50,000, having been all paid in a week.

HIGH LIVING.—We know a worthy Irishman in this city who feeds his *porkers* on bread—real wheaten loaves. When questioned about the extravagance, he said that he finds the plan far cheaper, than the ordinary way of pig-feeding, to say nothing of the extra quality of the pork thus produced. He can purchase the bread for 7s 6d per 100lbs., from the bakers who are always glad to get rid of spoiled batches. It is a novel feed, but still nevertheless true.—*Hamilton paper.*

We have never led ourselves to believe that a Dissolution will take place, and for this good reason:—The present men in power cannot possibly gain anything by going to the country; whereas by keeping office and bribing the "loose fish" in the House of Assembly, they may possibly obtain a couple of years' longer pull at the public purse. Needy men like them love sweets of office too well to bribe them up voluntarily.—*Kingston Whig.*

A tornado passed over Cincinnati on July 29, accompanied with a heavy rain, uprooting trees and demolishing fences. A building on 3rd Street was blown down, killing one person and wounding five or six others.

General Tom Thumb's box of jewels and presents, valued at $20,000, has been stolen.

The Emperor Nicholas is reported to have left a memoir of his reign, to be published five years hence.

English steamers kept up communication between Constantinople and Odessa.

The Grand Duke Michael is betrothed to the youngest sister of the Regent of Baden.

In the Commons another act of the great Sadlier fraud was rehearsed. James Sadlier, the brother of the suicide, who has been proved to be almost as deeply guilty as his wretched relation, has managed to escape out of the country. The question is, how did he manage to escape? Mr. Napier contended that he escaped through the connivance of the Attorney-General for Ireland, and that learned functionary cast the blame on the Master of the Rolls in Dublin. In all likelihood the hostilities will be renewed this evening, and Mr. Roebuck will on a future day, perpetuate the battle by moving that Mr. James Sadlier be expelled from the House. All the Irish representatives will no doubt, be in their seats on both occasions, and it is to be hoped the Speaker may not be required to call upon General Williams or the Sergeant-at-Arms for material support; but it would almost seem that there is danger of a genuine Congress row, so angry have all parties to the dispute become.

The coronation of the Czar is officially fixed for the 31st of August.

MARKETS.

NEWMARKET, July 31, 1856.

FLOUR, $6 @ $6¼ ₽ barrel.
FALL WHEAT, 6s 9d @ 6s 4d ₽ bushel.
SPRING WHEAT, 4s 6d@ 5s.
OATS, 1s 10½d.
PEAS, 2s 6d
PORK $7 @ $7½.
BUTTER, 10½d ₽ lb.
EGGS, 9d ₽ dozen.
POTATOES, 2s 6d.
HAY, ₽ ton $12 @ $14.
CORDWOOD, 10s @ 11s 3d ₽ cord.

TORONTO, July 30, 1856.

FLOUR, 30s @ 32s 6d ₽ barrel.
WHEAT, 6s 8d @ 7s 6d ₽ bushel.
OATS, 2s @ 2s 9d ₽ bushel.
TIMOTHY SEED, 4s 3d a bushel.
PEAS, 2s 10d @ 3s 9d ₽ bushel.
RYE, 5s 2d ₽ bushel.
POTATOES, 4s @ 5s ₽ bushel.
CABBAGE, 3s ₽ bushel.
BEETS, 3s 3d ₽ bushel.
TURNIPS, 2s ₽ bushel.
PORK, 41s 3d ₽ 100 lbs.
BEEF, 6d @ 7½d ₽ lb.
LARD, 6d ₽ lb.
MUTTON, 6d @ 7½d ₽ lb.
BUTTER, fresh, 1s @ 1s 3d ₽ lb.
EGGS, 11d @ 1s 2d ₽ dozen.
WOOL, 1s 6d @ 1s 3d ₽ lb.
CORDWOOD, 17s @ 20s ₽ load.
HAY, $10 @ $13 ₽ ton.
STRAW, $5 a $5 ₽ ton.

NEW YORK, July 30, 1856.

FLOUR, $6,50 @ $7,75 ₽ barrel.
WHEAT, $1,68 $1,70c. ₽ bushel.
CORN, 45 @50c.
OATS, 42 @ 45c.
PORK, $17,37 ₽ barrel.
BEEF, hams at $11 @ $15.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale that celebrated wheat growing farm; being the west half of Lot No. 4, in the 3rd concession of King, (formerly old survey West Gwillimbury,) containing 100 acres, 75 of which are cleared and under good cultivation.

Title indisputable.

TERMS.—One-third down.

For further particulars apply, if by letter, (post paid) to the proprietor.

F. F. McARTHUR,
Bowmanville.

June 16, 1856. 31tf

FRESH ARRIVALS!

THE Subscriber has just received and is now opening out a large stock of British and American Hardware, Carpenters Tools, &c.

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Golden Syrup, which he is selling at the lowest remunerative prices.

D. SUTHERLAND.

25 Hhds Porto Rico, Cuba, Muscavado, Sugar, for sale by
D. SUTHERLAND.

60 Boxes of choice Brands Tea, consisting of Young Hyson, Souchong, Imperial and Gunpowder, for sale by
D. SUTHERLAND.

50 Kegs American Nails, of the best Brand, for sale by
D. SUTHERLAND.

15 Barrels Golden Syrup, for sale by
D. SUTHERLAND.

50 Boxes Glass (Germany) just received, and for sale by
D. SUTHERLAND.

25 Kegs Pure White Lead, for sale by
D. SUTHERLAND.

10 Barrels Elephant Oil, for sale by
D. SUTHERLAND.

5 Barrels Raw Linseed and 5 bbls Boiled Linseed Oil, for sale by
D. SUTHERLAND.

1 Box of the famous Washeta Stone for sale by
D. SUTHERLAND.

20 Cwt. of Rice, a superior article, for sale by
D. SUTHERLAND.

ROWLAND'S Mill Saws and Morley Saws, for sale by the Subscriber,
D. SUTHERLAND.

Newmarket, June 25, 1856. 2s

County Grammar School, NEWMARKET.

Head Master—MR. S. A. MARLING, M.A.

THE Summer Term will commence on Monday the 11th. August next.

Newmarket, July, 1856. 31m1

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS can be had at the Society's prices upon application to Thomas Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel Newmarket.

April 8, 1856. 17

BOOTS AND SHOES!

THE Undersigned having commenced the above business, lately carried on by *Mr. W. Wallis*, would solicit the patronage of all those wishing to purchase

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

as he intends to sell as

CHEAP IF NOT CHEAPER,

than any similar establishment in Newmarket. The work being executed under his own eye he will warrant it to be of a substantial kind.

☞Custom work done on the shortest notice.

T. H. KEOUGH.

Newmarket, May 28, 1856. 24m3

OYSTER SALOON.

A. M. HALE.

BEGS leave to announce to the public, that his

SALOON, ON MAIN-STREET,

Is now fitted up in the most comfortabl style, where he will always be glad to supply his patrons with

FRESH OYSTERS,

Prepared to suit the varied taste of the million and at most reasonable rates.

Newmarket, Dec. 18, 1855. 1tf

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

JOSEPH CAWTHRA,
CORNER OF MAIN AND WATER-STREETS,
NEWMARKET.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Newmarket, and the public in general, that he has received the greater part of his Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

which he purposes selling at the lowest remunerating prices. In Ladies' dress material in particular, the selection will be found in good taste, and adapted to the requirements of the season. The following embraces a part of the Stock, viz.:

Plain and Fancy Poplins,
do. do. Bareges,
Alma Checks, and Robe Dresses,
Plain & Figured Glace, and Gros de Naples,
Summer de Laines,
do. Cashemeres,
Printed Muslins,
Swiss Ginghams,
Brilliants,
Shawls,
Parasols,
Straw Bonnets,
Laces,
Ribbons,
Gloves,
Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Gentlemen's Hats, Ties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., Broadcloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. Also, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

Including London made Pickles and Sauces.

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Crockery,

HARDWARE, NAILS, GLASS,

Putty, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Newmarket, May 14, 1856. 22tf.

FOR SALE.

A very eligible dwelling House in the Village of Newmarket. It is well situated in the best part of the Village, and has a sufficient number of rooms to accommodate two families. Terms liberal.

For further particulars apply to

A. BOULTBEE,
Newmarket.

May 14, 1856. 22tf

STEAMERS

ZIMMERMAN & PEERLESS,

CONNECTING AT NIAGARA WITH ERIE & ONTARIO R. R.,

WILL on and after Thursday May 22nd 1856, leave Toronto TRI-DAILY, for Niagara, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—

Leaves Toronto at 7 00 a. m.
" " 12 00 noon.
and at 4 00 p. m.

Connecting at Niagara with Trains on Erie and Ontario Railroad for Suspension Bridge, Clifton House, Chippawa, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Rome, Utica, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Steamer ZIMMERMAN will leave Browne's Wharf, foot of Church Street.

Steamer PEERLESS will leave from Wharf foot of Yonge Street.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Purser on board, or of

R. ARNOLD,
Agent, at the New York Central Railroad Office, Front Street, Toronto.

GEORGE B. REDFIELD,
Superintendent,

Toronto, May 22, 1856.

LIME.

THE Undersigned has always on hand and for sale a LARGE STOCK of LIME of the best QUALITY.

All orders to be addressed to the undersigned, or to *Wm. Laidlaw*, Holland Landing.

HENRY BACON.

Holland Landing, Dec. 12, 1855. 1y1.

BRICKS, BRICKS.

THE Subscriber is now offering for Sale at this Village 50,000 Bricks of good quality.

HENRY HARRIS,
Architect, Builder, &c.

Aurora, July 7th, 1856. 30tf

100 NAGG'S PATENT PLOUGHS on hand at $20 each.

J. WALTON, & Co.

Eccles, Carroll & Doyle,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery &c., *Toronto.* 1y1

NEW GOODS!

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the Establishment so long and favourably conducted by R. H. SMITH, Esq., and is now opening out a

LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS

OF THE

SPRING'S IMPORTATIONS,

Of the *LATEST STYLES*, adapted to the season and the wants of the community—among which will be found a good selection of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASHMERES, DOE SKINS, &c.,

Boots, Shoes, & Gaiters,

Of American Manufacture,

For Ladies, Misses, Mens and Boys, well worthy of an inspection. Children's Fancy and Dunstable

HATS, STRAW BONNETS, & RIBBONS

Of the latest Parisian, English and and American Fashions, in great variety.

AMERICAN TOOLS

Of the celebrated Rochester make,

With Philadelphia and Flint's Mill and Mulley *SAWS.*

Bar, Rod, Plate, Hoop, Band and Swedes IRON. ALSO STEEL

Of the different kinds required by Blacksmiths.

TEAS,

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &C,

To which particular attention is invited.

PAPER HANGINGS & WILLOW-WARE

In endless variety.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Made under his own personal inspection, by experienced workmen, in the most

FASHIONABLE STYLE,

On the shortest notice, and warranted to fit.

MILLINERY SHOW ROOM

Will be found complete with all that is new and desirable in Silk, Satin, Crape, Tuscan, Straw, and

FANCY BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, SILK CAPES, &c.

Millinery made to Order, in the best manner and on short notice.

M. W. B. Invites an inspection of his stock of Goods, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of patronage, with which his predecessor was so liberally favored.

M. W. BOGART.

Newmarket, April 17, 1856. 19tf

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENT MANUFACTORY.

HOLLAND LANDING.

CALL and examine our Stock of Implements before you purchase elsewhere, which consists of:

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES,
THRASHING MACHINES,
SEED DRILLS, CULTIVATORS,
PLOUGHS, TURNIP DRILLS,
STRAW CUTTERS,
ONE HORSE STEEL HOES,
HORSE RAKES, &C., &C.

The machines are all warranted to be made of the best material.

J. WALTON, & CO.

Holland Landing, April 22, 1856. 19y1

A SELECTED

LIST OF LANDS

For Sale.

Township of Melancthon.

3rd Range: Lots No. 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, (West of T. & S. Road) 58 acres each. - - - -	406 acres.
4th Range: Lots No. 252, 254, 255, 256 257, 258, 259, 260, (West of T. & S. Road) 50 acres each. - - -	400 acres.
8th Range: Lots No. 22 and 23, N. E. of T. & S. Road, 100 acres each. - - -	200 acres.
4th. Concession: Lots No. 21, W. 1-2 22, S. E. 1-4 7, (old survey,) together - -	350 acres.

Township of Artemesia.

3rd Range: Lots No. 30, 36, 37, S. of Durham Road, 79 acres each. - - - -	228 acres.

Township of Holland.

2nd Concession: Lots No. 20 & 21, West of T. and S. Road, 12 acres cleared with house and barn, 45 acres each. - -	90 acres

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, if by letter post-paid, to

A. BOULTBEE,
Newmarket.

Jan'y 22, 1856. 6tf

DR. E. C. EDMONDS,

Surgeon Dentist,

SUCCESSOR TO W. C. ADAMS, D. D. S.,

HEREBY informs the Public, that he will be staying at

McLeod's Hotel, Aurora, the 13 and 14th of each month.
Hewitt's, Newmarket, the 16th and 17th do.
McDonald's, Bradford, the 21st and 22nd do.
J. Boddy's, Bond Head, the 23rd and 24th do.
R. Parker's Store, Clarksville, the 26th of May, July, September, November, January, and March.
Henry Stone's do., Penville, the 27th do.
W. Moore's do., Brownsville, the 28th do.
Mrs. Stead's, Lloydtown, the last do.
Mansion House, Sharon, the 18th of June, August, October, December, February, and April.
——, Queensville, the 19th do. do.,

Where he may be consulted in all cases relative to his profession. 19y1

DR. PYNE,

INFORMS the Public *that on and and after the first of May*, he will be found (when not absent on professional duty,) at his *Dwelling House, on Lydia Street*, opposite the Woollen Factory Newmarket.

April 30th, 1856. 29tf

SPRING FASHIONS!

IN

Bonnets, Mantillas, Dresses, &c.

MISS MAGUIRE,

Grateful for past Patronage, respectfully Solicits an Inspection of her Spring Stock of *Millinery*, consisting in part of

Now and Appropriate Styles in
Silk, Satin, and Lace Capes,
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,
Children's White and Coloured Hats,
Bonnet Shapes,
Very Rich Feathers,
Wire Frames,
Flowers,
Straw Trimming,
White and Coloured Rushes,
Morning and Dress Caps, &c., &c.

All of which she will sell for a very small advance for *Cash*. Money returned cheerfully if goods are not suitable.

CAPE AND DRESS FEATHERS

For Sale.

All ordered work done at the *Lowest Price.*

Newmarket. April 24, 1856. 19tf

SOMETHING NEW.

THE GEORGE HAWLEY

PATENT

SHINGLE MACHINE,

FOR Splitting or Riving and Shaving Shingles, may be seen at Benjamin Pearson's Aurora.

It is capable of making from 2000 to 3000 shingles per hour, of superior quality. It works equally well for making heading, and is worked by any power equal to one horse. It may be taken to the forest, attached by a belt to a horse power, and make 20,000 per day. It makes more shingles from a given quantity of bolts, of better quality in less time and with less power, than any other machine; and the shingles when made find a ready sale at high prices in the American Market. It will make fair work out of timber that could not be worked by hand. The machine is all of iron, is very strong and durable and not liable to break or get out of order, and so simple in construction and operation that any person of ordinary capacity readily learns to attend it. It has the still further recommendation of being a Canadian Invention and Patent.

The Subscribers hold the right for the United Counties of York and Peel, and will sell township or machine rights at great bargains. They will sell a machine and right at a price that the machine will pay its cost every twenty days, together with cost of stock and labour of tending.

All who are curious to see it work, or who may think this statement large, are requested to call and witness its operation for themselves.

BENJAMIN PEARSON.
THOMAS PEARSON.

Aurora, April 11th, 1856. 18m3

Particularly

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber in returning thanks to his his Friends Neighbours, and the Public generally in and around the

VILLAGE OF AURORA.

For the patronage extended to him, would beg leave to inform all who may desire to purchase

Goods Suitable for the Season,

That he is now opening an assortment which it is hoped will give satisfaction, with regard to

QUALITY AND PRICES,

To all who may favour him with a call.

The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

All of which he will dispose of CHEAP for CASH, or

PRODUCE,

B. PEARSON.

N.B.—A quantity of Dried Apples, Plums and Peaches for sale.

Aurora, Dec. 17th, 1855. 2tf

STOVE WAREHOUSE,

NEWMARKET,

NEXT DOOR TO J. MILLARD, MAIN-STREET.

G. MORTIMORE

WOULD return thanks to the public for the patronage bestowed on him, and would respectfully announce that he has just received a *large assortment* of

COOKING, PARLOUR AND BOX STOVES,

OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS,

which he intends to dispose of for Cash, and on short credit, at Toronto prices.

In connection with the above will be found a *general assortment* of

TIN, COPPER, ZINC AND SHEET IRON-WARE,

Always on hand, or made to order.

Job Work

In all its branches done on short notice and with neatness. Terms moderate.

Newmarket, Dec. 12th, 1855. 1y1

WM. ADAMS,

Builder and House Carpenter,

BEGS to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to contract for the erection of all kinds of Buildings.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

Work done in the most approved style and on reasonable terms. A share of public patronage is solicited.

A good supply of Sash, Window Blinds and Doors, constantly on hand.

☞Residence—Water-Street, near the Railroad, Newmarket.

Dec. 7, 1855. 1y1

A. Boultbee:

BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery &c., Newmarket. 1y

GEO. HUGHES,

BROWNSVILLE,

INVITES attention to his Stock of Goods, which for

Cheapness and Variety

He flatters himself is not surpassed in this part of Canada, among which will be found a choice selection of

SUGARS,
TEAS,
COFFEES,
TOBACCOS,
RICE, &c., &c.
CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS,
SATINETTS,
DOMESTIC CLOTHS,
BEAVER AND BROAD CLOTHS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

LADY'S BONNETS,

CIRCULAR CAPES, &c., &c.,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

ROCHESTER TOOLS,

And in fact almost every article kept by Town or Country Merchants.

A GENERAL TAILORING & MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT

In connection with the above.

Brownsville, King, Jan'y 2d, 1856. 4tf

FARM FOR SALE.

Lot 23, 6th Concession Township of King,

200 ACRES,

BETWEEN 50 TO 60 CLEARED;

A Beautiful stream of water runs through the Farm—which is within

SIX MILES OF AURORA,

On the Line of the Northern Rail Road.

TERMS are moderate and only one-third of the purchase money required down, the remainder in four yearly Instalments.

Enquire of

A. BOULTBEE,
Newmarket.

February 20th, 1856, 10tf

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is about increasing his STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY, and continues to offer all in his line at the New York prices.

NATIONAL SCHOOL BOOK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At publisher's prices at

NIXON'S *Book Store.*

Thomas Nixon

Keeps on hand a first rate article of TEA, which he will sell at the lowest remunerating profit.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

A supply of Fresh Fish can be had weekly at the Subscriber's Store, opposite Hewitt's Hotel, Main-Street, New market.

THOMAS NIXON.

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public generally to his Stock of Groceries, comprising a choice selection of *Black and Green Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.*

THOMAS NIXON.

Dec. 18, 1855. 1tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their customers and the public, that they have now received their Fall Stock, comprising a

Large and excellent assortment of

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Suitable for a general country business, and which (having been procured on advantageous terms) they are enabled to offer at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Also on hand a large and good supply of **Groceries, Hardware, Crockery,** &c., &c., &c.

The Subscribers have also in connection with their Store an extensive

BOOT & SHOE

Establishment,

At which a varied assortment of ready made stock is always on hand, and where Customer's work is executed at the shortest notice and in the best style.

WILSON REID & CO.

Sharon, Dec. 18, 1855. 1tf

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 28 in the Eighth Concession of Whitchurch containing 200 acres. Ten acres are cleared and seeded down. There is on it a good log house, a quantity of good pine, and a valuable cedar swamp, and it is most advantageously watered.

For Terms enquire of Robt. Heasty adjoining lot, or apply to

A. BOULTBEE,
Solicitor, &c., Newmarket.

January 21, 1856. 6tf

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE undersigned respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Sharon and the surrounding country, that he has now opened a

New Gentleman's Tailoring Establishment,

A few doors South of James Wilson's old stand in Sharon,

And as the business is superintended by himself personally, he feels confident of giving ample satisfaction.

☞All work warranted as to neatness and durability.

N. B.—Cutting done on the shortest notice and warranted to fit.

W. J. PRENTICE.

Sharon, Feb'y 7th, 1856. 81y

AURORA CARRIAGE FACTORY.

WILLIAM ATKINSON,
Carriage Maker,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Aurora and Vicinity, that having commenced the above business, he is now prepared to furnish Carriages of every style and finish on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.

ALSO

An assortment kept constantly on hand. The best imported timber used.

Aurora, Feb'y 5th, 1856. 8y1

ALFRED BERRY, PAINTER,

AURORA.

AN ACROSTIC.

After years spent in toiling and tasking my brain;
Looking forward with hope, not to labour in vain,
From the fruits of my labor, in learning my trade,
Recompense I now seek for the progress I've made;
Endeavouring to give satisfaction to all
Desirous of favouring me with a call.

But first to the public I should like to make known,
Especially the friends of Aurora, my home,
Recently established, in Aurora I'm found.
Ready to attend to the public around; (carriage,
You then who want painting done, house, sign, or

Please call at Aurora, that prosperous village,
And test the ability of the painter whose name
Initials of each of these lines will proclaim;
Not boasting but telling the work I can do,
Those which I have mentioned, ornamental work to;
Each shall be promptly and well executed,
Reasonable charges, and all parties suited.

Acting with honour, justice and honesty,
Upright in dealings, this is my policy,
Requesting the public to give me a share
Of their patronage, which will be seen to with care,
Receiving fair prices for the value I give,
And follow the maxim, "to live and let live."

Aurora April 16, 1856. 18y1

CARRIAGE TRIMMING.

George F. Giles,

BEGS to inform the trade and others, that he has taken part of MR. BERRY'S Paint Shop, in this Village, where he is prepared to trim

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES

In all Styles of Fashion, and by constant attention to business, hopes to gain a share of public patronage.

Aurora, Feb. 13th, 1856. 9

HENRY HARRIS,

CARPENTER, BUILDER, &c.,

Aurora.

BEGS to inform the public, that he is now prepared to execute all kinds of work,

Plain or Ornamental,

In the above branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, good workmanship, and reasonable charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

House Joinery made to order on the shortest notice.

Aurora, Jan'y 21, 1856. 6

NEWMARKET FACTORY.

WOOL! WOOL!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has taken a lease of the

NEWMARKET WOOLEN FACTORY,

And purchased the Stock in Trade, Notes, and Accounts, of Mr. Sandford Torry, the late Lessee, and that I have assumed and will pay all the debts of the said Sandford Torry, contracted on account of said Factory, and have appointed Mr. W. A. CLARK, of Newmarket, as my sole Agent and Manager of the Factory.

URIAL TORRY.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the public, that the machinery in the

NEWMARKET FACTORY

Is now in complete working order, and is prepared to do

Custom Carding and Cloth Dressing

Promptly, and in a workmanlike manner.

He will also

Manufacture Wool on Shares, or by the Yard,

On the most reasonable terms.

Farmers and Merchants will find a handsome stock at this establishment of

Cloths, Satinetts,
Tweeds, Flannels,
Blankets, Plaid dress goods,
And Shawls.

Which will be exchanged for Wool on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Having secured the services of W. A. Clarke as Agent and Manager and having employed the best workmen that can be found, the subscriber hopes to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage, which has hitherto been bestowed upon this old and deservedly popular establishment.

URIAL TORRY.

Newmarket, June 4th, 1856. 1f-25

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE!

Ontario, Simcoe, & Huron RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

ON and after June 17th the Trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

LEAVE TORONTO.

Mail Train at 7 A. M., arrives at Collingwood at 11.45 A. M.

LEAVE COLLINGWOOD.

Accommodation Train at 6.00 A. M., arrives at Toronto at 10.10, A. M.

Mail Train at 3.30 P. M., arrives at Toronto at 8.00 P. M.

Mail Trains, North and South, connects daily with steamer *J. C. Morrison*, on Lake Simcoe.

Accommodation Train [North] connects on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of week with steamers *Buckeye State, Keystone State, Queen City*, and *Niagara*, one of which will leave upon the arrival of the Train for Chicago and intermediate ports.

The *Louisiana* leaves every Friday evening for Green Bay.

Mail Train from the North connects every evening with steamers *Europa* or *Champion*.

J. L. GRANT, *Superintendent.*

Toronto, June 17, 1856. 30tf

Columbus H. Green,

BARRISTER, &c., 57 King-Street (East), Toronto. 1y

FARMERS READ THIS!

AND THINK TWICE

Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

The cheapest Grocery in Newmarket is

Charles J. Burnie's,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE MR. JAMES FORSYTH'S HOTEL,

Where you will find the best selected and most varied

STOCK OF GROCERIES

Kept by any one north of Toronto, such as:

Teas, Sugars, Coffees,
Tobacco (Plug & fine cut,)
Barley, Rice, Oatmeal,
Nuts, Oranges,
Pepper Sauce,
Bottled Pickles,
Soda Biscuits,
Cheese, Crackers,
Baking Powder,
Soap, Candles,

And every description of Spices.

Which articles having been purchased on the most advantageous terms, cannot be surpassed as to quality and lowness of price.

☞All kinds of Farm Produce, Paper Rags, and Sheep Skins, taken in exchange.

Also Cloth, Satinette,
Tweeds, Flannel's (Plain White & Fancy,)
Blankets,

And other articles of Home Manufacture given in exchange for

WOOL,

AND THE

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

Allowed for the same.

CHAS. J. BURNIE.

Newmarket, 2nd June, 1856.

F. W. ATHRICK

INFORMS the Public that he has made arrangements with the celebrated firm of

SMALL & ADDISON,

By means of which he can furnish

PIANOES, MELODEONS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Cheap.

Also MUSIC, INSTRUCTION BOOKS, &c., &c.

Newmarket, May 1, 1856. 20tf

DONALD SUTHERLAND

Begs to inform his customers and the Public, that he has now received his

SPRING SUPPLIES

OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

WHICH FOR

CHEAPNESS VARIETY

AND NOVELTY OF FASHION,

Cannot be surpassed.

All Goods marked in plain figures and one price strictly adhered to.

The Stock consists inpart of

FRENCH MERINOES, PRINTED DELAINES,
" DELAINES, " COBOURGS,
" " BAREGES,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
RIBBONS,
LACES,
FLOWERS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
PARASOLS.

Also a large quantity of

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

CARPETS AND DAMASK,
BONNETS AND STRAW GOODS.
WEST ENGLAND, FRENCH AND GERMAN BROADCLOTHS,
BLACK AND COLORED CASSIMERES, DOESKINS,
TWEEDS, SUMMER COATINGS,
BEDFORD AND WINDSOR TROWSER CORDS, AMERICAN SATINETTS, DRILS, &C.
NEW STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY SILK VESTINGS,
WHITE AND FIGURED MARSEILLES,
SARDINIAN CHECK SILK CRAVATS, BEAUFORT OPERA TYES.

A large assortment of

MEN'S & BOY'S CLOTHING

ADAPTED FOR THE SEASON, made up in his own Establishment, of the LATEST STYLE AND FIT, under the direction of an experienced Cutter.

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

CARPENTERS TOOLS,
CROCKERY,
CHINA AND GLASSWARE,

Of every description, always on hand.

THE HIGHEST PRICE

Given for Produce in Exchange for Goods.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

Newmarket, April 15, 1856. 18tf

CANADA AND HER RESOURCES,

Being the Essay which received the Second Prize, by ALEXANDER MORRIS, A. M.

PRICE 1s. 3d., 8vo., SEWED.

For sale by

THOMPSON & CO.,
52 King Street East.

Toronto, Dec. 13, 1855.

Dr. Hackett

HAS *Removed* to Garbutt Hill, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Pyne.

Newmarket, May 7th, 1856. 21y1

FOR SALE.

VILLAGE LOTS 7 and 8 on Gorham-st., in the Village of Newmarket, on liberal terms. For further particulars apply to

A. BOULTBEE, *Newmarket.*

May 31, 1856. 25tf

ROBERT BRODIE,

Carpenter and Builder,

WATER STREET, NEWMARKET.

R. B. thankful for past liberal patronage, would remind his old customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to take contracts and execute all descriptions of work in the above branches with punctuality and economy.

Materials for building furnished when required.

Doors, Sash, Flooring, and Seasoned Lumber, kept on hand.

Dec 13, 1855. 1tf

POETRY.

THE SWEET SILVER LIGHT OF THE MOON.

As I strayed from my cot at the close of the day,
For to muse on the beauties of June,
'Neath the jessamine shade I espied a fair maid,
And she sadly complained to the moon.
Chorus.—Roll on silver moon, guide the traveller on his way,
While the nightingale's song is in tune,
For I never never more with my true, love will stray,
By the sweet silver light of the moon.

As the hart on the mountain my love was so brave,
And so handsome and manly to view;
So kind and sincere and he loved me so dear,
Oh! Edwin, no love was more true.

But now he is dead, and the youth once so brave,
Is cut down like the rose in full bloom,
And he silently sleeps and I'm thus left to weep
By the sweet silver light of the moon

But his grave I'll seek out, until morning appears,
And shall weep for my lost one so true,
I'll embrace the cold earth and bedew with my tears
The flowers that bloom o'er his grave.

Oh! never again can my heart throb with joy,
For my lost one I hope to meet soon;
And kind friends they will weep o'er the grave where we sleep,
By the sweet silver light of the moon.

KNICK-KNACKS.

ESSAY ON WIDOWS.—They are the very mischief. There's nothing like 'em. If they make up their minds to marry, it's done. I knew one that was terribly afraid of lightning, and every time a storm came on she would run into Mr. Smith's house (he was a widower), and clasp her little hands and fly around till the man was half distracted for fear she would be killed; and the consequence was, she was Mrs. John Smith before three thunderstorms rattled over her head.

At what age are ladies most happy?—Marri-*age*.

There is a shop kept in New York by an old maid, in the window of which appears these words—'No reasonable offer refused.'

A Canadian Editor says they had a terrible winter where he resides, but with three tons of hard coal, and a pretty wife, he had got through it very comfortably.

We copy the following directions for a short life:—1st. Eat hot bread at every meal. 2nd. Eat fast. 3rd. Lie in bed every morning until the sun is two hours high. 4th. If the case should prove stubborn, add the morning dram.

Why does "Old Buck" remain a bachelor? Because he is afraid of giving umbrage to any of the "*Doe*-faces" among his *deer* friends!

What kind of bands do the young ladies like best? Hus-bands to be shure.

A pious woman never grows old. Years may pass over her head, but if piety, benevolence and virtue dwell in her heart, she is as cheerful as when the spring of life opened to her view.

Miss Tulip, in speaking of old bachelors, says that they are frozen out old gardeners in the flower-bed of love. As they are useless as weeds, they should be served in the same manner—choked.

There are many men who appear to be struggling against adversity, and yet are happy; but yet more, who, although abounding in wealth, are miserable.

HARVEST DRINK.—When men are engaged in the harvest field under the influence of an intensely hot sun, sweating at every pore, they necessarily become thirsty, and require a refreshing beverage, and as we know of none better calculated to allay thirst, refresh and invigorate the system, than the one we now recommend we publish it. Stir well together 10 gallons of hold water, 1 gallon of molasses, one quart of vinegar and 1-4 lb. of ground ginger. A beverage thus made, is as refreshing as it is healthful and palatable, and may be supplied to the hands every half hour. The addition of ice would render it more acceptable, unless the water may be very cold.

The total number of marriages in England in the year 1854, was 159,727; of these 134,109 were celebrated according to the rites of the Established Church. Of persons not of age there were 28,697 women, and 9,220 men. 14,397 women were widows, and 21,760 men were widowers. Of marriages contracted between bachelors and spinsters there were 131,141; between bachelors and widows, 6,826; between widowers and spinsters; 14,189; between widows and widowers 7,561. With regard to the educational statues of the matrimonial couples, it is stated that 17,813 men and 68,175 women signed the marriage register with marks. In the matter of age one boy of fifteen is mentioned as having accepted the responsibilities of the married state. He was married to a young woman of nineteen. There were twenty-eight girls who married at the age of fifteen and under. On the other hand, nine men (widowers) married at the age of eighty, and four women (widows) at the age of seventy-five. In one instance a woman of seventy married a man of forty.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN CANADA.

THE "COLONIST,"

(DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY,)

ENJOYS a circulation inferior to no other Newspaper in Canada, and steadily increasing at the rate of 500 Subscribers per month, or 6,000 per annum, being fully four times as fast as any other Canadian Newspaper; and in a short time will issue 25,000 COPIES PER WEEK.

THE DAILY "COLONIST"

Is found on almost every gentleman's breakfast table in Toronto. The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* Editions are read by all classes throughout Upper Canada,—the Clergy, the Merchant, and the Farmer, as well as at the fireside of the Backwoodsman, thousands upon thousands of whom receive the NEWS OF THE WEEK, or WEEKLY "COLONIST." No other journal in Canada has so respectable and at the same time so universal a circulation. The wholesale and retail Dealer, the Forwarder, and Professional Man the Artisan, and those seeking employment, will find it to their interests to advertise in a Newspaper which is certain to reach the highest as well as the humblest classes.

Every advertisement which appears in the *Colonist* passes through all the Editions, and is seen BY HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF READERS!!!

☞ N. B.—To accommodate a large class of Advertisers, Notices of Houses, Situations of Servants Wanted, not exceeding Four Lines each, will be published at 1s. 3d. per Insertion, or 3s. 9d. per week.

Merchants and others Advertising by the year, will be charged at the same Low Rates as by the United States papers.

THOMPSON & CO.,
Toronto, August, 1855. Publishers.

THE LEADER.

LITTLE MORE THAN THREE YEARS AGO, the Proprietor of the *Leader*, without having canvassed for party support—without having established any intermediate agencies for the enlistment of public patronage—without having covenanted before hand for the co-operation of a single individual either in public or private life, announced his intention of publishing a first-class political Journal. The bitterness, the personal as well as the political animosity which characterised Party journalism throughout the Province, led him to anticipate that a newspaper which should introduce a new era in the political literature of the Province by discussing public questions solely on their merits—by discarding personalities, unless when these were unavoidable—by assuming to storm, the citadel of public opinion by argument rather than by appeals to passion and prejudice, could not fail to win its way into favor and influence with an intelligent community. Taking a retrospect from the present stand-point, the proprietor feels that he can congratulate himself on the realization of the highest anticipations. Only a few months after the journal was published, the readiness with which the public supported it justified an enlargement. A few months more, and he found himself warranted in increasing the issue of the Journal from a Semi-Weekly to a Daily edition.—An enlargement, both in the Daily and the Weekly, had to be made at a later date; and about 12 months ago, by the incorporation of the Daily *Patriot* with the *Leader*, another important step in advance was taken by the issue of an Evening as well as a Morning edition, along with the two Semi-Weekly and two Weekly editions. Eighteen separate issues each week were thus given from the same Press and under the same Proprietorship as that which first sent forth the Semi-Weekly bantling of 1852, to win its way to public favour.

A few months subsequently, and before the *Leader* had completed the third year of its existence, a step still more important in newspaper improvement was taken by the Proprietor. At a sacrifice which every other journal on this continent—the New-York *Tribune*, *Herald* and *Times*, excepted—have shrunk from, he determined on discarding the handbill system of advertising by the use of large type, displayed over a great surface, and not only occupying space which might be devoted to reading matter, but destroying that harmony in the mechanical appearance of the paper, which forms so marked a feature in English Journals as compared with those of the United States, France and Germany. Along with this plan of condensation the Proprietor made simultaneously another change, which probably aggravated the sacrifice, without being correspondingly satisfactory, in the shape of an improvement. This change it is needless to say, was the adoption of the quarto form of publication. All these changes, however, exemplified a *progress* in the history of journalism which the Province had never before witnessed. And how sensible the reading public were of the improvement may be gathered from the fact, that before the completion of the third year of the *Leader's* existence our paper was in the hands of FIFTEEN THOUSAND Families; and could count between ninety and a hundred thousand readers. This patronage although unprecedented in the Province—was procured by no agency save that of the voluntary co-operation of an appreciative public. The readers of the various editions of our Journals have not been indifferent to the fact, that we had sacrificed in some measure the patronage of the advertising community solely for their benefit, in order, in the first place, that there might be more reading matter in the paper, and in order secondly, that the taste of an intelligent people might be gratified by the introduction of important mechanical improvements.

In the Fourth year of the Journals existence we sit down to chronicle yet another step in its progress. We have already alluded to the sacrifices which we have made of advertising patronage, purely for the benefit of the reading community.—The time has come when we think the interests both of our readers and our advertisers may be advanced by an improvement altogether new in the progress of Canadian Journalism. To give proper facilities to the advertisers for display, at the same time that we jealously protect the interests of our readers by an ample record of the news of the day, is a problem which has cost some labour to solve. Whether we have succeeded, the future must in part be left to determine. Our plan is to discard the quarto form and throw open our columns for advertising display. We introduce at the same time the fine broad column of the English Daily Journals—so well suited to exhibit advertisement, and yet so well adapted to purposes of condensation when space is valuable, and it always must be in a leading political and general newspaper. With the introduction of the broad column, the Proprietor determined also on improving the quality of the printing paper; and with these changes we obtain an additional space nearly equal to four of our broad colums. The tendency of our change, however is more toward mechanical excellence and perfect workmanship than toward mere enlargement. We purpose to strive to show those who follow our Leadership what can be done in the way of newspaper progress. And we have that confidence in the intelligence, the refinement, and the good taste of a Canadian community that we shall not labor in vain.

In regard to the literary Department of the journal the public are the fittest judges whether there will be corresponding improvement. On this point it is out of place to say anything.

Our journal professes to speak on behalf of the intelligence of the Province. We claim for it the character of calmly discussing questions of political and social interest; of working with and for the body of the people rather than slavishly serving a party; and of furnishing intelligence of the most valuable kind in advance of any other journal in Canada.

Subscriptions to the above papers will not be discontinued till all arrears are paid and ordered to be stopped, unless at the option of the Proprietor. The subscription will run on, and be payable whether taken out of the Post Office or not, till the amount due be paid up. Money can safely be transmitted through the Post Office, and when enclosed in a letter "Registered," post-paid, and placed in the hands of any Postmaster, it will be at the risk of the Publisher. Such letters, containing money for subscriptions or advertisements, should be addressed, "JAMES BEATY," "Leader," or "Patriot," as the case may be, Office, Toronto.

All receipts for monies will be signed "ROBERT BEATY," no persons out of the office having authority to give receipts.

TERMS:

Morning Daily Edition at Five Dollars a year in Advance, otherwise Six Dollars.

Evening Edition same terms.

The Semi-Weekly Edition or United Empire, Published every Tuesday and Friday Mornings, at Three Dollars, in Advance; when not so paid, Three-and-a-Half Dollars.

The *Weekly Leader*, Published every Wednesday Morning, at One Dollar a Year, strictly in advance or Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

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HOGAN'S PRIZE ESSAY ON *CANADA.*

The Subscribers have now received a supply of the above very popular publication for sale.

PRICE 1s. 3D., 8vo., SEWED.

Also, an edition with the Map, 5s; or, handsomely bound in cloth, 6s. 3d.

THOMPSON & CO.,
52 King Street East.
Toronto, Dec., 13, 1855.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR.

TORONTO, Nov. 28, 1851.

THE POST MASTER GENERAL regrets that the satisfactory arrangement which he was enabled some time ago to effect, in reference to the mode of forwarding letters from England to Canada by first packet from Liverpool, has been withdrawn by the Imperial Authorities.

By a recent order now in force, UNPAID LETTERS cannot be forwarded to Canada by any United States Packet unless specially addressed "BY UNITED STATES PACKET." It will therefore be necessary that persons in this country, who may desire to have their weekly *correspondence* maintained should instruct their freinds in England *to* address as above in the weeks served exclusively by the United States Steamers.

In the case of PREPAID LETTERS the intention of the writer as to choice of Packet will be considered by the British Post Office to have been indicated by the postage rate paid—namely 8d. Sterling for the British Packet, and 1s. 2d. Sterling when for the United States Steamer.

R. SPENCE,
Post Master General.
Toronto, 29, 1855. 1

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, 1856.

The *Tribune* is now in the midst of its fifteenth year; Vol. XV. of its weekly issue commenced on the first of September last. The American public need not now be made acquainted with its character or claims to consideration. With but a subordinate regard for prudence, policy or popularity, it has aimed to stand for Righteousness, for Truth, for Humanity, against fortified Iniquity, Fraud and Oppression. There is not a slave-trader on this Continent, though he may never read anything but his bills of sale and notes payable, who does not know and hate the *Tribune*; there is not an extensive fabricator of drugged and poisonous Liquors who does not consider it a very dangerous and immoral paper, and wonder why its publication is tolerated in a commercial, cotton-buying city like New York. The Newark *Mercury* once forcibly remarked that it had never known a hard griping, screwing avaricious employer, who was not hostile to the *Tribune*, nor one eminently generous and kindly who did not like it. Prompt and plain spoken in its denunciations of iniquity and abuses of power, while claiming no exemption from human fallability, it may have done temporary injustice to individuals, but it has never been unfaithful to Principle, nor deaf to the cries of the wronged and suffering. In its columns the advocates of novel and unpopular theories contemplating the melioration of human woes, especially those of the voiceless and down-trodden have ever found audience and hospitality; while it has ardently resisted and will persistently combat every attempt to proscribe and degrade any class because of diversities of Nativity Creed or Color.

In defiance of calumnies the most attrocious, and of hostilities the most deadly and untiring, the *Tribune* has grown steadily in public appreciation from the day of its origin. Its means of serving the public have been augmented in proportion. Instead of a single editor with one or two assistants, its organization now comprises a numerous body of writers, each fitted by special accomplishment and experience for the particular line of discussion to which his pen is devoted; the daily amount of reading matter given more than quadruples that of its earliest issues; a staff of valued correspondents encircles the globe, transmitting early and intelligent narrations of whatever is most worthy of attention; while Politics, Legislation, Literature, Art, History—in short whatever affects the social well-being of mankind, Polemic Theology alone excepted—finds here the freest and most searching discussion.

Attached by profound conviction to the beneficient policy of Industrial developement & Internal Intercommunication whose most conspicuous champion through the last Half-Century was HENRY CLAY—imbued, moreover with that spirit of forbearance toward our weaker neighbors and toward the much wronged Aborgines of this Continent and of peace with all which will hallow the name of Whig, the *Tribune*, while surrendering no jot of its proper independence, co-operated earnestly and ardently with the Whig party so long as its vitality was preserved. When in 1850-2 an attempt was made to interpointe slave-hunting into its creed, we sternly resisted that imposition when at the close of the last Presidential canvass, it was seen that a large portion of the Whigs prefered to defeat their own party, rather than allow its Anti-Slavery wing to share its triumph, even under a conservative Chief on a Pro-Slavery platform, we knew and proclaimed that the Whig party was no more. Subsequent events, including the rise and culmination of the Know-Nothing conspiracy, and the speedy absorption therein of the whole force of Pro-Slavery Whigism, only confirmed our undoubting anticipations. With no sikly lamentations, therefore for the inevitable bygone, but with hope, and joy, and sympathy, and words of cheer, have we hailed the beginning and watched the progress of that mighty REPUBLICAN movement which, impelled by the perfidious violation of the Missouri Compact, and stimulated by the astounding outrages whereof the rights of the Free Settlers of Kansas have been the victims—by the repeated and utter vitiation of their elections by an armed mob collected by conspiracy and hurled suddenly upon them from the border counties of the neighboring Slave State, is destined to sweep away the landmarks of old party feuds, and unite the true hearts and strong arms of the free-souled in one mighty effort to confine the scourge and scandal of our country within the limits of the States which unwisely uphold it. To the success of this effort the energies of the *Tribune* will be sternly devoted; while the TEMPERANCE REFORM, including the entire suppression of the Traffic in Intoxicating Beverages, will find in it, as hitherto, an earnest and unflinching champion.

Commencing as a daily folio sheet of moderate size, and with scarcely a shadow of patronage, the *Tribune* is now issued in quarto form DAILY (three distinct editions,) SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY, on a sheet 44 by 34 inches, eight ample pages of six olumns each. Its circulation has steadily grown from nothing to the following aggregates:

Daily issues (evening and morning)	29,500	copies
Semi-Weekly	14,175	"
Weekly	134,500	"
California edition	6,000	"
Total	184,175	copies.

We believe no other newspaper in the world has a subscription list over half so large as this; and no periodical of any sort can rival it. And while its extreme cheapness rendering an increase of paying readers only as indirect pecuniary advantage to us, has doubtless largely swelled its subscription list, it would be absurdity not to perceive in this unprecedented patronage some evidence of public approval and esteem.

TERMS.

The *Tribune* employs no traveling agents and sends out no papers on trust. If it is not stopped when the term paid for expires, and the subscriber does not choose further to pay for it, we resort to no legal process to compel him. On the Weekly, we mean to stop every paper on the expiration of the advance payment, awaiting a fresh remittance from the subscriber. If none comes, the account is closed. We pay no local agents; wish no money paid to any when the payer cannot trust him to mail or otherwise send it to us; once mailed, its safety is at our risk, (and a serious risk it often proves); but are grateful to every one who deems it a good work to obtain and forward the names and money of his friends and neighbors. Our terms invariably are—for the

DAILY TRIBUNE, $6 per annum.
SEMI-WEEKLY, $3; two copies for $5; five for $11 25.
WEEKLY, $2; three copies for $5; five copies for $8; ten copies for $12; twenty copies TO ONE ADDRESS for $20; larger clubs, $1 each subscriber.
Additions may at all times be made to a club at the price paid by those already in it.

GREELEY & McELRATH,
No 154 Nassau-st, New York.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856 OF THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Weekly Edition between 60,000 and 70,000.

In issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the *Post* take it for granted that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of Thirty-four years. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve those who may read it. To accomplish this object the best are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character procured, when possible. Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the *Post.*

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and the lively, the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the *Post* to Fiction, Poetry and Humor.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers of the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. SOUTHWORK, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Mirriam" &c., in our first paper for January next.

Engravings illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new inventions, with others of a Humorous though refined character, are also freely given.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE,

Single Copy,		$2 00	PER ANNUM.
4 Copies,		$5 00	"
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No 66 South Third-st., Philadelphia.

Sample numbers sent gratis when requested.



NEWS FOR FARMERS!

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.

THE Subscribers have great pleasure in offering to the Farmers of Canada,

MANNY'S PATENT COMBINED *MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE* with their improvements. These machines have already been thoroughly tried, both in the United States and in Canada, and stands unparalled as a Combined Machine in the following points:—

Its perfect adaption to uneven surfaces—Its means of adjustability to various heights of cutting. Its lightness of draft and freedom from side draft. The case and facility with which it can be removed from field to field upon its own wheels, and changed from a Reaper to a Mower, and *vice versa.* The construction for strength and durability, and its capacity for doing business, is unsurpassed.

By means of suspending the Frame to the Axle of the Wheels, the joint and lever, the driver is enabled at his will to elevate or depress the cutters from 1 to 15 inches from the ground; and with the Oblique Platform and Gathering Wings, the Raker is enabled to discharge the grain in sufficient distance from the standing grain, to allow the team to pass, so that a whole field may be cut without removing any of the grain. Price, with two sets of knives, $130.

The Subscriber would also call attention to the following other improvements on the above Machine, viz: The platform has been arranged by altering the Machinery, so that the raker have no difficulty in throwing off the grain immediately at one side.

These Machines are *Self-oiling.* Once oiling will last a whole day.

—ALSO—

Seymor and Morgan's Reaper,

which, as a Reaper, is unequalled in the Province.

Price $120.

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Price $110.

These Machines are all made under their own superintendence, and of the very best material, and are all warranted to work well on fair trial or no pay.

The above Machines are capable of reaping from 10 to 15 acres per day on smooth land, and as clean as can be done with the Scythe or Cradle.

Agricultural Implements and Stoves of every description.

Call and examine these Machines for yourselves before giving your orders elsewhere, so that you may be satisfied that you are getting the worth of your money. It is not our intention to deceive the public by puffing, our principle being to make every article to recommend itself.

JOSEPH WALTON & Co.,
Holland Landing.
February, 6th., 1856. 8y1

The "Colonist."

This paper after the 1st of July will be issued on the following terms for subscriptions:—

	£	s.	D.
Daily Colonist, per annum	0	15	0
Extra for mailing single copies	0	2	6
Tri-weekly or British Colonist (mailed)	0	12	6
Weekly Colonist or News of the Week, single copies	0	7	6
Do. in Clubs of five copies	1	5	0

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNALS.

Fowler and Wells 308 Broadway New York, publish the following Periodicals.—They have a circulation of One Hundred Thousand Copies.

These Popular and Professional Serials afford an excellent opportunity for bringing before the Public, with Pictorial Illustrations, all subjects of interest, Physiological, Educational, Agricultural, Mechanical and Commercial.

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL AND HERALD OF REFORMS.—Devoted to Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; to Physiology and Anatomy, with Illustrative engravings; to Dieties. Exercise, Clothing, Occupations, Amusements, and those Laws which govern Life and Health. Published monthly, in convenient form for binding, at One Dollar a year in advance.

"Every man, woman and child, who loves health; who desires happiness, its direct result; who wants to 'live while he does live,' 'live till he dies,' and really live, instead of being a mere walking corpse, should becomes at once a reader of this Journal, and practice its precepts"—*Fountain Journal.*

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—A Repository of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence; Devoted to Phrenology, Physiology, Education, Magnetism, Psychology, Mechanism, Agriculture, Horticulture, Architecture, the Arts and Sciences, and to all those Progressive Measures which are calculated to Reform, Elevate, and improve mankind. Illustrated with numerous portraits and other engravings. A beautiful Quarto, suitable for binding. Published Monthly, at One Dollar a Year in advance.

"A Journal containing such a mass of interesting matter devoted to the highest happiness and interests of man, written in the clear lively style of its practised editors, and afforded at the ridiculously low price of one dollar a year, must succeed in running up its present large circulation (50,000 copies) to a much higher figure."—*New York Tribune.*

Now is the time to subscribe. Sample numbers sent gratis. Agents Wanted. Inclose the amount, and direct as follows,

FOWLER & WELLS,
308 Broadway, New York.
December, 1855.

Prospectus of the "Protestant,"

A NEW WEEKLY FAMILY JOURNAL.

The want of a thoroughly sound Protestant Paper is deeply felt by a very large proportion of the Protestant population of Canada East—a paper of a distinctive character in its principles, and independent of those extraneous influences which almost necessarily, or at least unavoidably, trammel Commercial and Sectarian Journals. The former cannot easily, in a community like that of Canada, assume that independent tone which has so justly characterised the British Press as the great bulwark of British Liberty—the latter, as the organs of certain sectional interests, are in their very nature weak and inefficient: and while both are, in their respective posions, faithfully discharging their missions of Commerce, Party or Religion, it cannot be denied that the interests of Protestantism are sadly postponed to Party and sectional advantages. In view of the peculiar aspect of the times, and with an humble desire to awake a more united course of action amongst our Protestant population, we have started a Weekly journal devoted to the one grand object indicated by the word "PROTESTANT." The name of the Paper will be THE PROTESTANT.

In assuming this name in its plain and comprehensive meaning, our effort will be to preserve a purely Catholic character, untrammelled by Section or Party, taking as our grand base those great doctrines which are at once the stability and glory of the Reformed Church in its various branches. An uncompromising antagonism to the Papacy proper, in its duplex character as a Political and Religious System will be continuously kept up, and its proceedings narrowly observed; while approaches to Romanism and infidelity, under whatever garb they may appear, of ultra High Churchism, or spurious Liberalism—of Puseyism or Rationalism, will meet with an impartial, but bold and faithful opposition.

Its Politics will be 'Protestant,' in the full and legitimate use of the word; while at the same time all 'personal' attacks will be carefully avoided. In a word, our controversy is not with men, but with principles, and where these latter are concerned our language will be straightforward and plain, but as moderate and kind as is compatible with those principles.

Having stated our general plan of action, we shall give also a well selected synopsis of the opinions of the Press generally, while our selection will be of that character which, we trust, will make our publication not only a sound exposition of Protestantism in its various aspects, but also a pleasant and safe Domestic Companion. A carefully prepared report of the Markets will be weekly presented and such other information of a Commercial character as may bear on our Foreign and Colonial relations.

The Editorial department will be conducted by a Clergyman of the United Churches of England and Ireland, assisted by Ministers of different Denominations and every effort will be made to make *The Protestant*, as an advertising as well as a general sheet, an attractive and useful Family Journal.

The pecuniary responsibility has been assumed by a Committee of Laymen.

The size of the Sheet is similar to that of the Montreal *Witness*, (8 pages,) and will be printed on good paper and in clear Type.

The names of Subscribers will be received at John Armor's Notre Dame Street; B. Dawson's, Great, St. James Street; E. Pickup's, St. Francois Xavier Street; at any of the places where lists are exhibited, and at the publishing Office—Messrs. Owler & Stephenson's, 42 St. Francois Xaver Street, Montreal.

All Communications to be addressed to the Editor 42 St. Francois Xavier Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If Paid in Advance	$2 00
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THE BRITISH & NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
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The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

Arabia,	*America,*
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These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast head; Green on starboard bow;—Red on port bow.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD,
4, Bowling Green, New York.

The public are respectfully informed that it is intended to resume, early in February 1856, the weekly sailing of the steamships of the company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will thereafter be despatched every Wednesday as formerly, to Liverpool, from New York and from Boston alternately.

December 12.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

PRICE REDUCED.

The Cheapest Paper in the United States.

SINGLE COPIES $1.—TEN COPIES $8;—TWENTY-FIVE COPIES $20.

THE *New York Weekly Times* is known throughout the United States as one of most interesting and valuable newspapers in the country. For the sake of extending its influence still more widely, the proprietors have determined upon a very great reduction in its subscription price.

The *Weekly Times* is elegantly printed upon a quarter sheet, each number containing eight pages, or fortyeight columns—devoted entirely to reading matter. It will give all *News of the Day*; *Correspondence* from all parts of Europe and the United States; *Literary Miscellany*, original and selected; Agricultural, Commercial, Financial, Legislative and Miscellaneous *Reports*; *Editorial News Items, &c., &c., &c.* Special attention will be given to *Agricultural* Intelligence, including Reports of the Grain and Cattle Markets;—in this department the *Weekly Times*, will not be surpassed by any New York paper.

Its European Correspondence is unequalled for ability and interest by that of any Journal in the United States. Governor Kossuth is a regular correspondent, and among its contributors are some of the most distinguished writers of the day. The "DICK TINTO" letters from Paris, have obtained a wide reputation and are universally popular.

The *Weekly Times* is independent of political parties—the advocate of Education, Temperance, Christian Morality and Republican Freedom—moderate in its tone, conservative in its tendency, and devoted to the elevation and improvement of the great mass of the people. It is edited by HENRY J. RAYMOND, assisted by able writers in every department. From and after, the 1st day of September next, the *Weekly Times* will be sent to subscribers by mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:—

1 copy for	$1,
10 copies for	$8, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for	$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any postmaster, clerk, or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers shall receive an extra copy.

Postage on the *Weekly Times* is:—

To Canada, payable in advance,	26 cents a year.
Within the State,	13 cents a year.
Within the United States,	26 cents a year.

The *Daily Times* (morning or evening edition, as may be desired) is sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the United States, for six dollars a year.

The *Semi-Weekly Times*, published twice a week and containing very nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, printed upon a handsome Quarto sheet, is sent to Subscribers for Three dollars a year. Two copies for Five dollars.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

Country newspapers that may copy this prospectus with an editorial reference directing attention to it, and send a copy marked, to this office, may receive the *Semi-Weekly Times* in exchange for one year. Four dollars required from weekly journals for exchange with the daily.

All letters enclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.

RAYMOND, HARPER & Co.,
No. 183, Nassau-st., N. Y.
New York, August 1, 1855.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE

HAMILTON AND TORONTO BRANCH!

On and after Monday next the 3rd Dec. Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Hamilton and Toronto, as follows:

GOING WEST.

Stations.	Express.	Accomodation.	Mixed Mail.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Toronto	8 10	3 20	10 00
Mimico	8 18	3 30	10 15
Port Credit	8 30	3 50	10 30
Oakville	8 45	4 05	10 55
Bronte	9 00	4 20	11 15
Wellington Square	9 15	4 35	11 35
Hamilton	9 30	4 50	12 00

GOING EAST.

Stations.	Express.	Accomodation.	Mixed Mail.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Hamilton	10 40	6 10	3 20
Wellington Square	11 00	6 30	3 35
Bronte	11 15	6 45	3 55
Oakville	21 27	7 00	4 15
Port Credit	11 45	7 20	4 35
Mimico	11 57	7 32	4 50
Toronto	12 05	7 40	5 05

The above trains connect at Hamilton, with Trains of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY running in connection with Trains to

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, ALBANY, BOSTON, AND NEW YORK,

and with MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD Trains at

DETROIT, FOR CHICAGO, St. LOUIS, &c., &c.

The 3 30 Train from Toronto meets G. W. R. Accommodation Train going west, at Hamilton for

PRESTON, GALT, PARIS, LONDON,
And intermediate Stations.

THROUGH TICKETS for any of the above places can be obtained at the Ticket Office, Toronto Station.

☞ STAGES run daily between Oakville, Milton, Georgetown, &c., &c.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.
Great Western Railway Office, Hamilton, December, 1855. 1

TO THE CHURCHES, MINISTERS, SABBATH SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

On the 1st of January 1856, will be published the first number of a new Illustrated paper for Children, and all who desire to promote the sale of this publication, hitherto so much desired in the British Provinces, are invited to apply for prospectuses and specimen copies, which will be sent free by Mail.

All letters to be pre-paid. Address Office of "Children's Paper."
York Chambers, Toronto St.,
Toronto C. W.
Dec. 4, 1855.

STEAM BEWEEN NEW YORK & GLASGOW.

EDINBRGH,	2500 tons,	Wm. Cumming Comander.
NEW YORK,	2150 "	Robt. Craig, "
GLASGOW,	1962 "	John Duncan, "

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First Class $75

A limited number of Third Class Passengers will be taken, supplied with provisions of good quality properly cooked at $30

Carries a Surgeon. For freight or passage apply to

J. McSYMON,
33 Broadway, New York.

New York City Bills or Gold only received for passage.
Dec 6, 1855. 1

JOB PRINTING

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ON SHORT NOTICE,
And at Moderate Prices.

Still Greater Attractions!

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1856.

TWENTY-SECOND VOLUME!

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WHERE this Magazine is taken in a house, no other is wanted; as it comprises all that could be obtained by taking three other Magazines.

We would advise all who intend to subscribe to send in their orders soon, for if we do not make duplicate stereotype plates, it will be difficult to supply the demand. We expect our list for 1856 will reach 100,000 copies. The best plan of subscribing is to send your money direct to the publisher. Those who send large amounts had better send drafts, but notes will answer if drafts cannot be procured. Letters had better be registered. It only costs five cents extra; and their safe reception is insured.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year $5. Three copies one year, $6. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies, $10. Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making nine copies, $15. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making twelve copies, $20.

☞ The above terms cannot be deviated from, no matter how many are ordered.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine, both one year for $4,50.

☞ A Specimen, or Specimens, will be sent direct to any Postmaster making the request.

Subscribers in the British Provinces, Who send for clubs, must remit 36 cts. extra on every subscriber, to pay the American postage to the lines. Address L. A. GODEY,
No. 113, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

ELEVENTH YEAR.

Splendid Engravings and Prizes.

THE Eleventh volume of this useful publication commenced on the 17th day of September 1855. *The Scientific American* is an *Illustrated Periodical*, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemic Arts, Industrial manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of *practical science* is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. *Patents* granted are also published every week including *official copies* of all the *Patent Claims*, together with news and information upon thousands of other subjects.

The CONTRIBUTORS to the *Scientific American* are among the most eminent Scientific and practical men of the times. The Editorial Department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with great ability, and to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and truthfulness of its discussions, but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and people of every profession in life, will find the *Scientific American* to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them *hundreds of dollars* annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

The *Scientific American* is published once a week; every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming annually a complete and splendid volume, illustrated with several hundred original engravings.

☞ Specimen copies sent *gratis.*

☞ TERMS.—Single Subscriptions, $2 a year, or $1 for six months. Five copies for six months, $4, or for a year, $8.

For further Club rates and for statement of the fourteen large *Cash Prizes* offered by the publishers, see *Scientific American.*

Southern, Western and Canada money, or Post Office Stamps, taken at par, for subscriptions.

Letters should be directed (post-paid) to

MUNN & CO.,
128 Fulton-Street, N. Y.

Canadian Mail Subscribers Supplied free of United States Postage.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

EARLY COPIES SECURED.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following British Periodicals, namely,

1
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (*Conservative*).
2
" *EDINBURGH REVIEW* (*Whig*).
3
" *NORTH BRITISH REVIEW* (*Free Church*).
4
" *THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW* (*Liberal*).
5
BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'G MAGAZINE (*Tory*).

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumours of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

☞ Arrangements are now permanently made for the receipt of EARLY SHEETS from the British Publishers, by which we are enabled to place ALL OUR REPRINTS in the hands of subscribers, about as soon as they can be furnished with the foreign copies. Although this involves a very large outlay on our part, we shall continue to furnish the Periodicals at the same low rates as heretofore, viz:—

	Per annum,
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
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